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THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Thursday April 4 1985

25p

Statesman
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Every Friday, 80p.

Counties facing poll lose cash they banked on

Jenkin shocks councils with £123m bill

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, yesterday courted the wrath of voters in the county council elections on May 2 by taking back £123 million of council grants local authorities thought that they would get.

His department wrote to all English council treasurers telling them that their authorities will be entitled to 13 per cent less central government support than they budgeted for at rate-making meetings over the past few weeks.

Councils are not allowed to alter their rate demands and the loss of anticipated grant income will force them to make additional cuts or to raid their reserves.

But administrations in many of the English shire counties have trimmed their reserves to the bone to keep their rate demand as low as possible to maximise their popularity at the polls.

The move hits Conservative and Labour authorities alike. Among Tory-controlled authorities, Kent will lose £3.25 million, Hampshire £2.5 million, Essex £2 million, Lincolnshire £1.5 million, Cambridgeshire £1 million, and Bedfordshire £800,000.

Labour Lancashire loses £4.2 million, Cleveland £1.3 million, and Northumberland £750,000.

This latest quirk of the grant system will increase concern about the whole rates apparatus. Ministers among Scottish Tories about the effects of a rating revaluation on this year's bills has led Mrs Thatcher to promise radical

reform although her ministers do not yet know how the pledge can be delivered. Mr Jenkin's latest decision does not result from a new kamikaze theory of electioneering but from the inexorable, if somewhat specialised, logic of the government's rate support grant system.

He announced before Christmas that £8.5 billion of block grant would be available for the 1985/86 financial year which started this week.

Each authority was told what its individual entitlement would be for any given level of spending. On this basis they have almost all fixed their budgets.

The Government had to make estimates of how much the councils would spend so that the total of their grant claims would not exceed the £8.5 billion available. Similar estimates in the last two years have been remarkably accurate.

This time, however, the Greater London Council's decision to spend below its target means that it is entitled to much more grant. This, and other surprises, have caused total grant claims to exceed the sum available by £123 million or 13 per cent.

The present exercise, known as "clawback" or "close-ending", scales down every authority's claim so that the total block grant cash limit is not exceeded.

In past years council treasurers have frequently allowed for the possibility of clawback, but the recent accuracy of government grant claims forecasts encouraged them to believe that there would be no clawback this year.

The finance specialists of some big country authorities were said yesterday to be in a state of shock.

One complained: "This has come out of the blue to everybody and it has been done two days after the start of the financial year when none of us can do anything about it."

A department spokesman, who was unable to confirm details of the clawback, said the process had to be done at this time of year after budgets had been fixed and before the first instalments of grants were paid.

Councils are particularly vexed by this clawback exercise because they know that it is not needed to ensure that the £8.5 billion cash limit is met.

The result now is that the councils will lose £123 million that they had bargained for and the Treasury will pay out £300 million less than the provision in the national accounts.

The clawback effect is likely to be particularly acute in shire counties where reserves have been run down ahead of the May elections.

According to information collected by the Society of County Treasurers, some counties have run their funds down to zero. These include Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northumberland and Cleveland.

THE Shadow Cabinet successfully fought off an attempt by the leftwing Campaign Group yesterday to commit the Parliamentary Labour Party to supporting local authorities who have refused to fix rates in defiance of the Government.

Hockey given two weeks to toe line, page 2

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

THE SECRETARY of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Douglas Hurd, will be urged today in the Commons to stop up security in the province after yesterday's IRA car bomb blast outside Newry courthouse.

Unionist politicians are angry at the increasing frequency of paramilitary attacks, particularly on members of the security forces, and will demand action from Mr Hurd.

The IRA has asked 15 towns to be "cleared" of security forces. It has also asked for the withdrawal of British troops from the province.

It is believed that the IRA is anxious to show that the efforts of the Republican movement are not being channelled exclusively into Sinn Féin, its political wing.

Newry has become a prime target because the town has thrived recently, mainly because shoppers and day trippers from the Irish Republic visit the town to buy goods that are much cheaper in the north.

After yesterday's bombing, Mr Hurd said: "It is one more tragedy, and shows that we have a long way to go before we can achieve a lasting peace."

Some police and politicians admit, however, that security cannot be guaranteed in the face of ruthless paramilitaries without fears of inflicting widespread casualties.

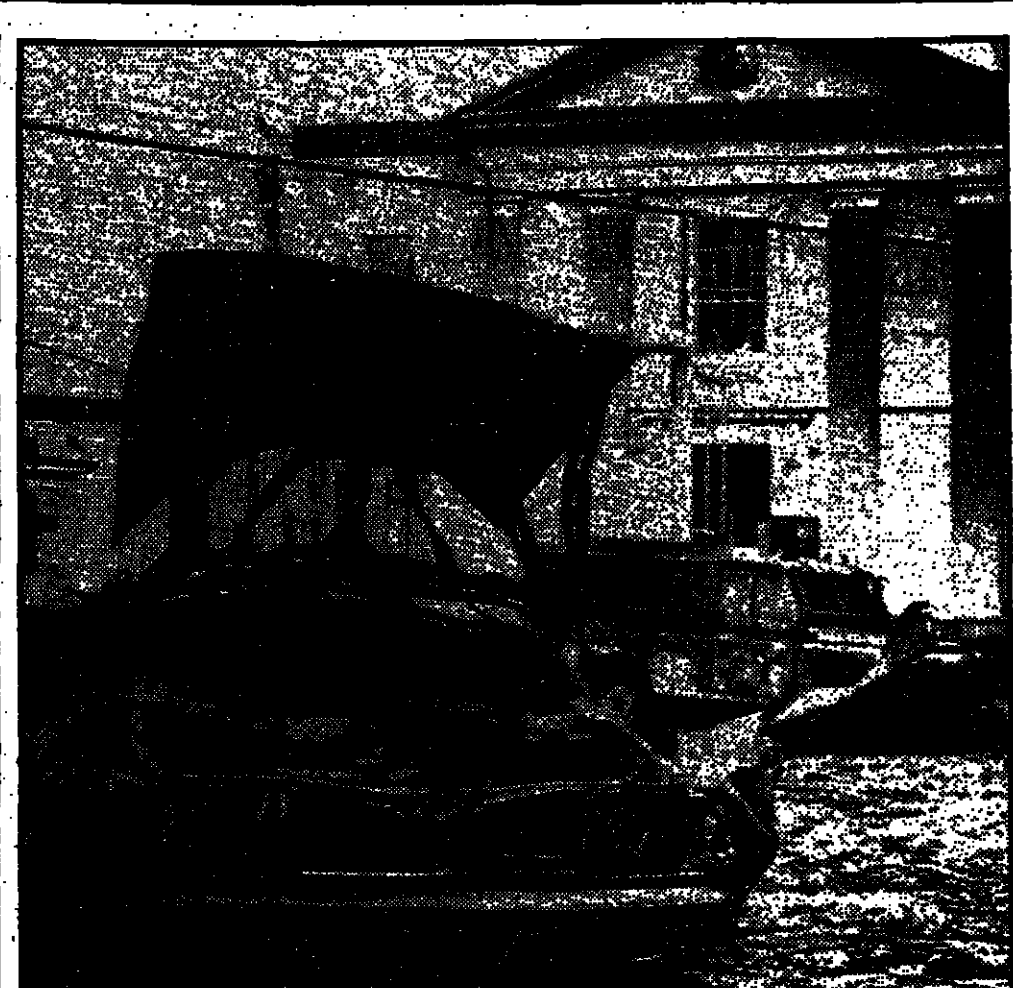
Incidents leading up to yesterday's outrage began on Tuesday night when two armed, masked men took over a terrace house on a hill overlooking the courthouse, which is on the main Dublin to Belfast road.

The occupier, a 70-year-old man, was held throughout the night, and when his housekeeper arrived yesterday morning she was also taken captive.

Members of the gang left a car containing a bomb made up of 5lb of commercial explosive on the road outside the courthouse.

Just after 9.30 am an RUC Land Rover carrying seven officers who were reporting for duty began to reverse into the building. One officer got out of the vehicle and was helping a doorman open the front gate when the bomb went off, detonated by remote control from the house which had been taken over earlier.

The officer, Constable Turn to back page, col. 1



TERRORIST TARGET: Wreckage of the car bomb and the police Land-Rover outside Newry courthouse

Hurd under pressure after two die in blast

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

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BOMB VICTIMS: RUC reservist Michael Kay (left) and security man Ken Parry, who both died from the blast

that the detainees would eventually be returned to a new camp that would be built on Lebanese territory. The 732 detainees who were released from Ansar yesterday are being reunited with their families.

In Ansar, the detainees, mostly Shiite Muslims, taunted guards with "V" signs and shouts of "Death for Israel" and "Victory for (Ayatollah) Khomeini". Iran's Shiite leader.

One group of prisoners, their wrists bound by white plastic handcuffs, left the camp singing in shrill Arabic: "We have the bombs and the RPGs (rocket-propelled grenades). We are with Khomeini."

As the detainees left demolition teams began rolling up miles of barbed wire, bulldozers flattened the red earth ramparts, and a crane uprooted metal watchtowers.

Some 530 of the men were transferred to buses at a hill-top five miles away and driven into areas outside Israeli control where they received a frenzied welcome from crowds massed along the roads.

During the six-hour operation Israeli troops at one point opened fire to stop local people approaching a truckload of prisoners. Red Cross officials told the Israelis that the handover could only continue if the shooting stopped.

Dozens of the prisoners rode on the roofs of buses or hung precariously out of the windows, waving and shouting slogans. More than 200 other prisoners who chose to return to homes still in Israeli-held territory, were taken in the trucks.

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Israelis under fire from Red Cross

From Iain Guest in Geneva and Reuter in Ansar, Lebanon

Israel yesterday freed the last 732 detainees from its main south Lebanon prison camp and began dismantling the grim complex of barbed wire compounds and watch towers.

Chanting anti-Israeli slogans, jubilant prisoners from Ansar camp were loaded aboard open-sided trucks in a Red Cross supervised operation, for transfer to towns around south and central Lebanon.

The prisoners were released as the International Committee of the Red Cross accused the Israeli Government of violating the Fourth Geneva Convention by its decision to transfer yesterday 1,000 detainees from the Ansar camp to Israel.

A communique, released in Geneva by the Red Cross, which rarely rebukes governments, said that Israel told the Red Cross on Tuesday,

that the detainees would eventually be returned to a new camp that would be built on Lebanese territory. The 732 detainees who were released from Ansar yesterday are being reunited with their families.

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Today

BROUGHT TO BOOK

Is there a Marxist message in Melville's *Moby Dick*? Why do we never have enough Firehole, Assart, Swainmote and Purpasture? Why was Isaac Bashevis Singer irresistible to women? Guardian Books, pages 24 and 25.

DEEP MYSTERIES

Far into the Atlantic, 12,000 feet below the waves, the Amazon goes on flowing. Futures probes the mysteries of the deep, speculates on why the dolphin never quite goes to sleep and models the agility of Tyrannosaurus Rex. Page 15.

LIVE WIRES

Just how useful is the go-anywhere portable telephone? Which word processor makes the best impression? MicroGuardian, page 17.

Tomorrow

In common with other national newspapers, the Guardian will not be published on Good Friday.

Saturday

HYMNS, HUMS AND HABS

Was it possible to write a hymn that summed up the new theology according to Don Cupitt? The results of a Guardian competition.

THE PEOPLE PAGE meets the founder of the nuclear freeze movement in America and the head of Alcoholics Anonymous in a very dry place.

THE BOAT RACE As ever, the promise of a first rate row. Weekend Sport sizes up the teams and Grassroots meets Mr Amateur Rowing.

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Dartmoor road plan defeated

By Geoff Andrews

In a unique rejection of Government policy a select committee of peers and MPs yesterday overturned a Department of Transport plan to build a road through the Dartmoor National Park.

By four to two majority the joint committee on the Okehampton bypass decided that the route chosen by the Department of Transport after a public inquiry was a breach of a 1949 ruling that roads should be built inside a national park only when there is no reasonable alternative.

In a separate decision, also published yesterday, the Department of Transport conceded that it was not necessary

Aire Valley row rumbles on, page 3

to build the Aire Valley motorway through the West Yorkshire model village of Saltaire, after earlier trying to overturn the views of its own inspector.

The Dartmoor decision is a victory for 10 amenity organisations which have been fighting the decision for 18 months and have spent nearly £50,000 on the five weeks of hearings that preceded yesterday's decision.

"This must be a great encouragement to anyone who cares for the environment to fight whenever they think the landscape is threatened," Ms Kate Ashbrook, of the Open Spaces Society, said after the decision was announced.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Head in race row suspended

MR Ray Honeyford (below), the Bradford headmaster accused of racial prejudice, has been suspended from his post. Back page.



Voting 'rigged'

EL Salvador's right wing opposition yesterday alleged that it was defeated by armed forces' interference in last Sunday's election. Page 7.

Marriage plea

AN Indian fiancée's appeal against the Government's new immigration "marriage test" was dismissed in the Divisional Court. Page 4.

Drug withdrawn

THE anthrax drug Tanderil which was banned in the UK last year was withdrawn from worldwide sale yesterday. Page 2.

Greek election

The Greek prime minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, will today ask the new president, Mr Christos Sartzetakis, to dissolve parliament and call an early election. Presidential row, page 10.

IBA wins appeal

THE Appeal Court has set aside a judgment criticising the IBA over the screening of the boreal film, Scum, Page 2.

Right in charge

THE far right faction within the Federation of Conservative Students gained almost a clean sweep in national committee elections. Background, page 19.

French poll change

A PLAN for proportional representation in France's regional and legislative elections will be defeated by the opposition parties. Page 10.

PC cleared

AN off-duty police constable who was alleged to have thrown a missile at rival soccer supporters was cleared yesterday of threatening behaviour. Page 4.

The weather

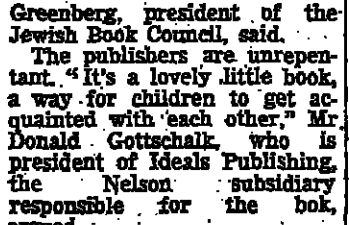
SUNNY intervals and showers. Details, back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	10 p	10 p	10 p
Belgium	10 p	10 p	10 p
Denmark	8.30 p	10 p	1.00 p
France	7.00 p	10 p	1.00 p
Germany	8.30 p	10 p	1.00 p

Full list, back page

Alliance's new peer

THE former Liverpool Labour MP, Mr Richard Cawshaw (above) who lost his seat in joining the SDP was named yesterday as the only Alliance nominee to gain a place in a list of 12 new life peers.



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Disruption at Customs discounted

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

Easter holiday travellers were urged yesterday by a minister to ignore the threat of disruptive action by Customs officers and other staff working to rule at ports and airports.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury with responsibility for the Civil Service, claimed that there should be no undue delays if returning travellers kept to their duty-free allowances and used the green channel.

The action involves officers who have the right to carry out spot checks on those using the green channel and queues are likely to build up, although Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said last night that he hoped that there would not be "too much disruption."

Mr Hayhoe also said that the management had contingency plans for dealing with any problems, a suggestion dismissed by Mr Gillman.

Mr Hayhoe said that the society, which represents the Customs officers, and the Civil and Public Services Association which represents clerical staff, were "critically manipulating" their members.

It is over the Treasury's offer of £4, or 4 per cent, against a union claim of 15 per cent.

CBS facing hostile bid for control

From our Correspondent in Washington

The noise surrounding CBS, America's largest television network, tightened yesterday with the disclosure that Mr Ted Turner, the flamboyant Atlanta broadcaster, has been putting together a hostile bid.

According to news accounts Mr Turner is assembling a group of investors which includes the former Republican Treasury Secretary, Mr William Simon and the upstart telecommunications group MCI. He has also consulted the merchant bankers Shearson Lehman Brothers.

Despite a denial from MCI that it is contributing to a war fund for an assault on CBS, the company's shares climbed a further \$1.25 to \$106 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr Turner, whose interests include the 24-hour cable news network, has apparently been in touch with all the parties surrounding CBS. He has talked with Mr Ivan Boesky, a share trader who is now the company's largest stockholder, with 8.7 per cent. The group's chairman and creator, Mr William Paley, owns some 6.5 per cent of the shares.

In addition, documents subpoenaed by CBS show that Mr Turner has been in touch with Fairness in the Media, the ring-wing group associated with Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, which is planning a pitch at CBS's annual meeting in Chicago later this month.

On Wall Street questions have been raised as to whether Mr Turner could raise the \$4 billion required to mount a successful bid for control of CBS. The addition of Mr Simon and MCI to his side

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Confusion surrounds future of surveillance plane deal

Ministries argue about aircraft sale to S. Africa

By Seamus Milne

A row has broken out between the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industry about whether the proposed sale of Edgley Optica surveillance aircraft to South Africa is going ahead.

A contract was signed in the early 1980s between the British manufacturer, Edgley aircraft manufacturer, Edgley Aircraft Corporation, based in Johannesburg, for the initial supply of four Opticas. They are being marketed as especially suitable for police work.

The National Airways Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the British-based multinational, Lomax, which has interests all over black Africa — Zimbabwe and Zambia in particular.

On Tuesday the Foreign Office Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, responded to a claim by the Anti-Apartheid Movement that the export of Opticas would breach the United Nations arms embargo by saying that the original contract had been cancelled. He also said that the Government was reviewing the export of Opticas to see if it would need an export licence.

When senior directors of both companies refused to confirm that the contract was off the Foreign Office said that the minister's information had been supplied by the Department of Trade and Industry. A spokesman for the DTI yesterday complained that the Foreign Office should not have revealed that the department had passed on commercially confidential details.

Mr Bob Hughes, the Labour MP and chairman of Anti-apartheid, reacted angrily yesterday to the suggestion that large enough to contain them."

After investigating the party damage — three FCS members have already been identified — the committee will review FCS arrangements for branch elections and choosing conference representatives.

It is unclear how FCS will be returned to ensure that recruitment is as wide as possible so minorities cannot control branches or frighten off moderates by shouting them down at meetings.

The FCS conference decision to abolish the post of patron, currently the former Conservative prime minister Mr Edward Heath, may not be carried out. It needs endorsement by the national union.

The committee's reports will be delivered before the next Conservative general purposes committee on June 12.

Andrew Munn, adds: A college students' union president resigned her membership of the National Front yesterday.

Miss Jayne Thistlethwaite, who has adopted the name J. J. Buford, agreed to leave the Front after talks with representatives of the National Union of Students, which had ordered an inquiry into her election at Harrogate College of Further Education.

Miss Buford, aged 18, is taught politics and law by Mr Andrew Brown, former chairman of the National Front, who is a lecturer at the college.

Mr Gummer said: "It is not a bad thing for students to have odd views but you make sure that the student branch is

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IBA jubilant at borstal film ruling

By Dennis Barker

Broadcasters yesterday claimed that they had won a significant victory after they had been cleared by three appeal court judges of acting unreasonably in the way their vetting system allowed the screening of the borstal film *Scum*, on Channel 4.

The judges allowed an appeal by the Independent Broadcasting Corporation against a High Court ruling won by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, who now faces a legal bill estimated at £30,000.

The Appeal Court rejected as "misplaced" criticism of the IBA director-general, Mr John Donaldson, in a reserved judgment, said that the IBA's monitoring system, aimed at ensuring that programmes did not offend good taste or decency, was not unreasonable.

The system left it to the director-general to decide when programmes should be referred to IBA members for a personal decision. It was also subject to monitoring by members themselves in the light of their own home viewing, public reaction, and discussions with senior staff at regular meetings.

Sir John warned any viewers who wanted to challenge IBA decisions in the courts that the mere fact that a programme offended good taste or decency would not inevitably mean that IBA's monitoring system was open to attack or was not being operated.

Such an occurrence might, however, call for a review of the system itself, and of any safeguards designed to ensure its proper operation, but that would be a matter for the authority, he said.

Mrs Whitehouse said she was very disappointed, but would petition for leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

"When a film which is known to be as violent and obscene as *Scum* does not appear to have been referred up to the IBA, which was appointed by Parliament as the final arbiter in such matters, then this decision could well result in even more extreme material being transmitted," she said.

The Court of Appeal has effectively allowed the IBA to duck its responsibilities and surrender them to the director-general, who is not a member of the IBA.

Mrs Whitehouse said she would seek to press for broadcasting to be covered by the Obscene Publications Act, from which it was at present excluded. She said she had brought the legal action as an individual and did not begin to have the resources to meet the estimated £30,000 legal costs.

Scum was shown late on a Saturday night in June, 1983. It had earlier been refused by the BBC.

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David McKie

Noticed but not unduly noted

LORD STOCKTON, apart from the star of the first televised Lords debate in January, was the Liberal economist spokesman, Nancy Seagraves, who might not previously have been rated among the top 10 crowd-pullers in the upper chamber, but on TV she came across attractively and vibrantly, most of all because she spoke without notes.

Freedom from notes confers a mobility which makes for effective television: an indissoluble marriage to a prepared text—head down, body language banished—is a form of media death.

Lord Barnett, who opened yesterday's televised Lords debate on the budget, was not a budget expert, but he was a practitioner, somehow, contrives to behave as though he doesn't. Lord Gower, who answers for the Government on economic affairs, invariably gets tied down to a Treasury brief and usually manages to redeem it with the occasional excursion, the odd personal touch.

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Yesterday, he mischievously attempted to trace his faith in government economic policy, which Lord Barnett had affected to spurn, to the influence of Denis Healey and usually Barnett himself, those erstwhile Treasury champions of orthodox monetarist ideas.

Later, resolving himself momentarily into his alternative role as minister for the arts, he paid a personal tribute to the Chancellor: "Thank you, Nigel, for no VAT on books, for doubling the tax concession on covenants, and for your heritage provisions."

Christopher Robin, on his knees at the foot of the bed, could hardly have been more cloying.

The Alliance's case yesterday was in the hands of Lord Chandos, who's 32 and the grandson of the Conservative colonial secretary who some 30 years ago pledged that Britain would never put out of Cyprus. Regular Lords attenders regard him as one of the brighter sparks, but he was grievously brought down yesterday by his allegiance to a text which was uninspired and very much too long. As his time ran out he was seen standing in his place, exclaiming his remaining pages one by one and silently discharging them until he was left with nothing in his hands.

Perhaps he might benefit from the technique of Lord Murray of Epping Forest, formerly Len, who was making his maiden speech in the Lords last week. He used small cards, half hidden in his hand, and extemporised around the outlines they contain.

Since controversy is frowned on at such times he had devised an unusually book-lined sort of speech, full of references pulled down from his library shelf: Keynes, Beveridge, and even (though only as Beveridge quoted her) Charlotte Bronte. The result, even so, was far from bland, particularly as he warned the Government not to pin its hopes for economic recovery on forcing down wages.

There were times when income restraint was right — in 1974-5, for instance, when the trade unions had led the country into the very different world of 1983 this Government had no equivalent claim to ask working people for restraint and the TUC was right to resist it if it did.

Meanwhile in Committee Room 3, the joint committee on the Okehampton bypass was reaching the end of the road. Just after half past four the doors were thrown open and the chairman, Peter Rost, began a nervacking preamble — "Very difficult decision... hours of anxiety... sleepless nights... which seemed destined to arrive at the conclusion that the road should be built."

But the verdict, when he finally got there, was the other way round. The national parks should only be invaded if there was a compelling need and an alternative. But in this case there was an alternative: the route to the north of the town. The petition was upheld. On the public benches old friends shook hands, offered congratulations, even exchanged the odd decorous kiss. It was, in every sense, a peculiarly English kind of triumph.

Miners on arson charge gaoled for three years

Five miners involved in an arson attack on coal lorries were all gaoled for three years yesterday.

Chelmsford Crown Court had heard that the Kent pitmen had left petrol in the lorries and set them on fire. The lorries were used to transport coal from the pits to the collieries. The miners were charged with arson and were all gaoled for three years.

Sentencing the men, Judge Martyn Ward told them that they had broken the law and that they were all gaoled for three years. The miners were charged with arson and were all gaoled for three years.

"Were those leaders here today to see your families' anguish they might recognise how wrong and misguided they were by refusing to speak out. The strike became cloak and dagger and it is my belief you became caught up in it. The fire could have had quite horrendous consequences."

The miners, all married, admitted conspiracy to commit arson last July. They were: Emylvn Davies, aged 33, of Grenville Way, Broadstairs, and four men from Deal — Gern Newell, aged 23, of Diana Gardens, James Waddell, aged 29, of Davies Avenue, Mark Best, aged 26, of West End Road, and Brian Day, aged 28, of Davies Avenue.

Mr John Rogers, QC prosecuting, said that the miners made a late-night attack on an unmanned security compound after cutting a hole in the 7ft fence. Lookouts were posted, then fuel sprays on the lorries and storage tanks containing 3,000 gallons of diesel were cut in the yard were six

Volvo tractor units, 11 trailers and four other vehicles.

Petrol was mixed with the diesel and four petrol bombs and an incendiary device — made from a medicine bottle filled with petrol — were shotgun cartridges, with a straw as a fuse — were lobbed into the inflammable mixture. The five were traced through their car number being taken by a driver at the yard.

Mr John Reide, defending, said it was an impromptu act. The miners had been on picket duty at ports in North Essex where coal was coming in, and it seemed that there was a running battle of insult and aggravation between drivers and pickets.

Mr John Mayle, NUM spokesman at Ebbw Vale colliery in Kent, said that it was unfair that the five had been singled out. "We are not saying that people should not be punished for breaking the law. We are just amazed at the severity of the sentence."

More than a quarter of a million dollars of NUM assets sent to Switzerland to escape seizure by the English courts were brought back to Britain yesterday. Mr Michael Arnold, the receiver appointed by the High Court during the pit strike to run the financial affairs of the union, announced that he had brought back £260,000 of the union's funds which had been held in a Swiss bank.

The money was released by a judge at the Zurich district court who ruled that Mr Arnold was the legal representative of the NUM. The ruling may have important legal consequences for the recovery of the only remaining NUM money still abroad — £2.7 million in a Dublin bank.

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Gadafy 'planning terror raid in London'

By Gareth Parry

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad is being put on full alert against an attack in London by Libyan terrorists.

Intelligence reports indicate that the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadafy, is planning a show of force around April 5, a martyrs' day in the Muslim calendar.

In April last year, Police-woman Yvonne Fletcher, was shot by a gunman from within the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square, London. An 11-day siege of the bureau followed, and it ended with the expulsion of its occupants and the severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Libya.

The siege was preceded by a series of Libyan terrorist attacks, including shooting and bombings in London and Manchester against opponents of the Gadafy regime. In Libya itself political prisoners were hanged.

Since then Colonel Gadafy has been concerned about his loss of face in the eyes of the world. In his view this was exacerbated by the release of three British hostages in Libya, without any opportunity for the Libyans to extract a deal from Britain.

Libyan sources say that Colonel Gadafy now believes himself outmanoeuvred by the British, and compelled to redress the situation.

Intelligence information reaching the section of the anti-terrorist squad which concentrates on Libyan terrorists suggests that a number of Gadafy agents have met in Brussels to plan a show of force. The Libyans have been recognised as members of the Libyan Revolutionary Committee, the country's ruling body.

Those who met in Brussels are understood to have included the least alive of the people who were expelled from London.

Several hundred Libyan students remained in Britain after the breakdown of diplomatic links between London and Tripoli. They were given permission to stay under strict conditions, including their reporting regularly to police stations. All other Libyans still in this country are kept under close surveillance by the police.

Ms Hilja Kean, the council's leader, last night refused to say whether such an undertaking would be forthcoming.

Mr David Blunkett, Labour leader of Sheffield and chairman of the rebel group of rate-capped councils, said the council would make a rate and Hackney's decision not to fix a rate, Mr Justice Woolf said that there were no reasonable grounds for Hackney to have deferred making a rate and warned that he would order the council on April 16 to fulfil its rating duty unless it had given an assurance that it would fix a rate "by an acceptable date."

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INSPIRING APPEAL: Roy Spring, clerk of works at Salisbury Cathedral, which is appealing for £6.5 million for repair the crumbling stonework of its 6,500-ton, 404-foot spire. Picture by Garry Weaver

Judge gives Hackney two weeks to toe the Jenkin line on setting rate

Michael Parkin on the Aire Valley route that threatens another inquiry

Trunk road row to rumble on to end of decade

By Michael Parkin

AN ARGUMENT over the Aire Valley trunk road in west Yorkshire, which began with a public inquiry which was sabotaged by violence in 1975, is not over yet.

The route from Kildwick, near Skipton, to Bingley was settled in 1982. Mrs Lynda Chalker, minister of state for transport, announced yesterday that the road would end at Cottingley Bar, east of Bingley. But the end of the road is still open to consultation, and a further public inquiry is possible.

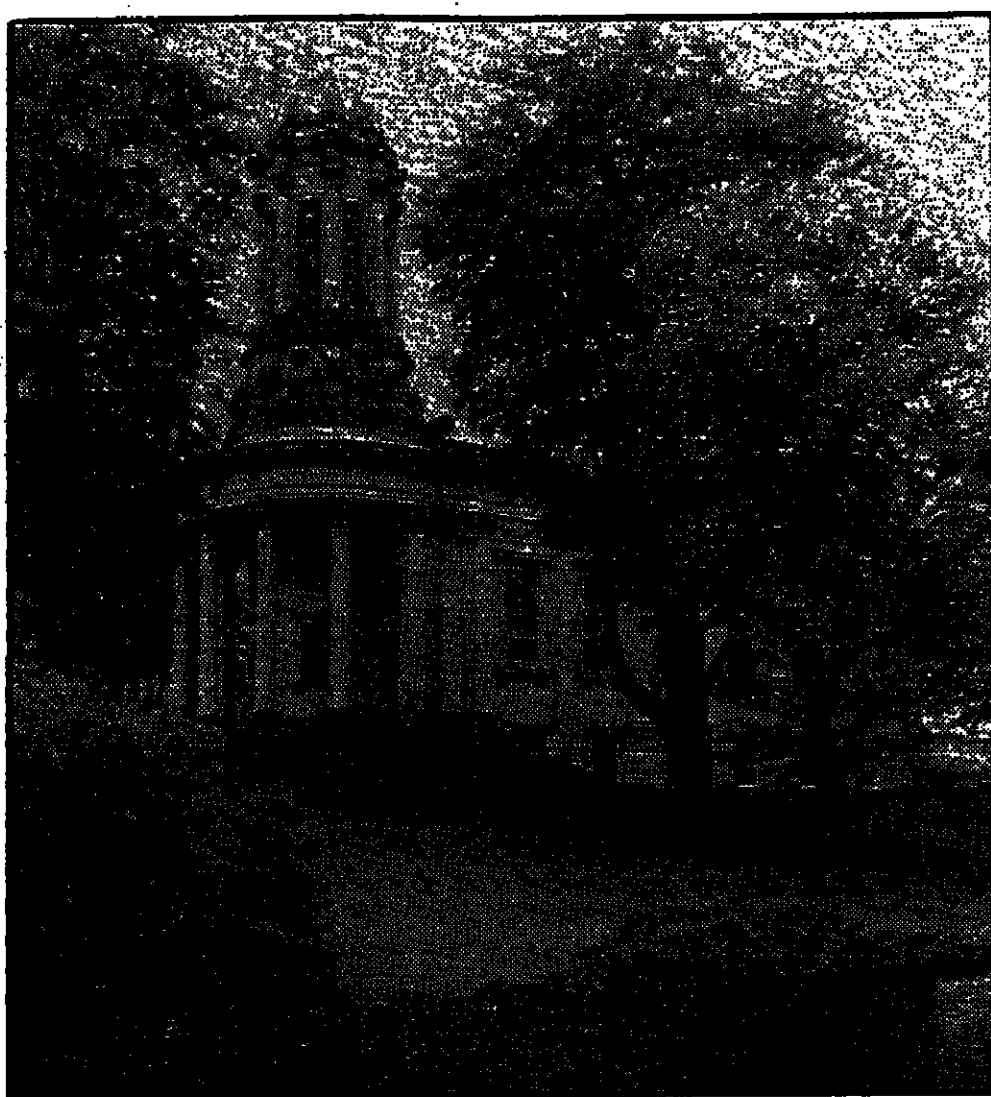
By far the strongest opposition was to any continuation of the route which would pass near Saltre, the model village founded by and named after Sir Titus Salt, a Victorian mill owner. The Saltire Village Society was delighted by Mrs Chalker's view that such a route was unacceptable.

The Department of Transport has pencilled in 1987 for the start of construction, but a public inquiry will probably delay work by a year or two.

Violence and arrests marked the opening of the first public inquiry in 1975. The objectors were fighting for a new set of rules for road inquiries—including an independent inspector, not belonging to the Department of Transport, and the shifting of traffic to rail and canal. One gain has been made—inquiries are now conducted by independent inspectors.

So great was the chanting and general uproar at the inquiry that the inspector, Mr Ernest Ridge, transferred the hearing to Shipley council chamber, leaving the objectors to listen to a loudspeaker while housed in a school opposite.

Enraged by their exclusion, more than 100 objectors charged across the road and burst open the door to the council chamber. Mr Ridge said: "There is now a serious danger to life and limb in this room." He asked for the police to be called, and the inquiry was adjourned indefinitely. When it was finally resumed tempers had cooled.



The United Reform church at Saltre, the village which stands between two possible routes. Picture by Don McPhee

Death-link arthritis drug is withdrawn worldwide

By Andrew Veitch,

Medical Correspondent

The drug multinational, Ciba-Geigy yesterday bowed to pressure from consumers and doctors and withdrew worldwide its arthritis drug, Tanderil. It also imposed restrictions on the use of the related drug, Butazolidin.

Tanderil (oxyphenbutazone) was banned in Britain last year and Butazolidin (phenylbutazone) was restricted to use by hospital doctors for the treatment of arthritis of the spine because of a high number of deaths was reported as associated with the drugs.

Ciba-Geigy has continued to market them in the United States, most of Europe, and in developing countries. Sales of the two drugs totalled around \$58 million last year.

The International Organisation of Consumer Unions, which includes Oxfam and the pressure group, Social Audit, have pressed the firm to withdraw the drugs because of the associated dangers of blood disorders, aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis. They claim that doctors have been using them to treat trivial conditions.

The drugs' withdrawal follows a meeting between the consumer groups and Ciba-Geigy in London in February. Ciba-Geigy said: "Sales of systemic forms of Tanderil will be discontinued worldwide."

The firm said that Butazolidin should only be used to treat arthritis of the spine, gout, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis when other drugs had failed.

The decisions had been taken "to ensure drug safety," said Ciba-Geigy. "There is no imminent health hazard to patients."

Professor Michael Rawlins, a member of the Committee on Safety of Medicines, which recommended the British ban last year, said yesterday: "I am delighted they have had the good sense to bury Tanderil. I am disappointed that they are continuing to recommend Butazolidin for anything other than ankylosing spondylitis (arthritis of the spine)."

Ms Virginia Beardshaw of the International Organisation of Consumer Unions, said: "The decision is overdue, but it is a constructive response to our demands."

Open verdict in 'radiation' case

By a Correspondent

A jury at Southwark coroners' court in London yesterday returned an open verdict on Mr Douglas Goddard, of Cornwall Avenue, Welling, whose wife claimed he had died from the effects of radiation.

Mr Goddard, aged 64, was a nuclear power worker for 25 years, and his wife, Joyce, told the inquest that he developed cancer after working for the Atomic Energy Authority and the Department of Nuclear

Science, both in south London, since 1956.

"My husband never had yearly health checks, and I think he should have done," Mrs Goddard told the court.

Because of her fears an autopsy was carried out on her husband which revealed two types of cancer in the stomach and in the lymph nodes. A pathologist, Dr Gopind Menon, an Oxford nuclear scientist, claimed that the levels Mr Goddard received were the same as those given off in an area of high natural radiation.

Professor John Lacey, said that Mr Goddard, who died last October, was never exposed to significant radiation levels. His weekly exposure had been monitored.

Scientists for the National Radiological Protection Board and the Greenwich nuclear department discounted the claims, while Dr Hilton Smith, an Oxford nuclear scientist, claimed that the levels Mr Goddard received were the same as those given off in an area of high natural radiation.

Joseph criticised on Jewish school

A High Court judge yesterday criticised an order by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, that an independent Jewish school should change its curriculum to include more secular subjects.

But Mr Justice Woolf said he was unable to quash a notice of complaint against the Talmud Torah Maccabee Hadassah School in Clapton, East London.

He said the trustees of the orthodox Hasidic school should instead have appealed to the Independent Schools Tribunal, which had wide powers.

The school, which has 240 boys, is not dependent on public funds but the Education Secretary has a supervisory role.

After four inspectors' visits last June a complaint notice ordered more time on secular education, and lessons in art, music, drama and physical education.

The trustees claimed that Sir Keith went beyond his powers.

since neither he nor his inspectors understood the education offered at the school.

It would be impossible to educate children in the traditions of their community if the changes went through, which would put England on a par with Russia and eastern Europe, the trustees argued.

The order was difficult to justify, said the judge, but no clear legal errors had been established.

Mr Justice Woolf rejected a claim that because only one inspector spoke any Yiddish they were unqualified to conduct a proper inspection.

But he accepted there was substance in the complaint that the school should not be judged against usual English schools.

Drama lessons would be religiously unacceptable and music was only rarely allowed by the Hasidic community.

A lawyer for the trustees said later they would now try to reach a compromise with the Department of Education.

Threat to libraries

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Central government libraries will be asked to contract out much of their work to private companies and universities if ideas circulating in Whitehall are accepted by ministers.

It is being argued that new technology makes it easier for companies and specialist institutions to provide detailed information in such areas as legal cases, market intelligence, and scientific material.

A system whereby government departments would buy in information when it was needed would cut manpower costs and reduce demand for shelf space.

The Department of Trade and Industry recently commissioned an efficiency study of its libraries, and a review of libraries in the Northern Ireland Civil Service has concluded that there is scope for contracting out services to universities there.

Council guilty

From Paul Johnson

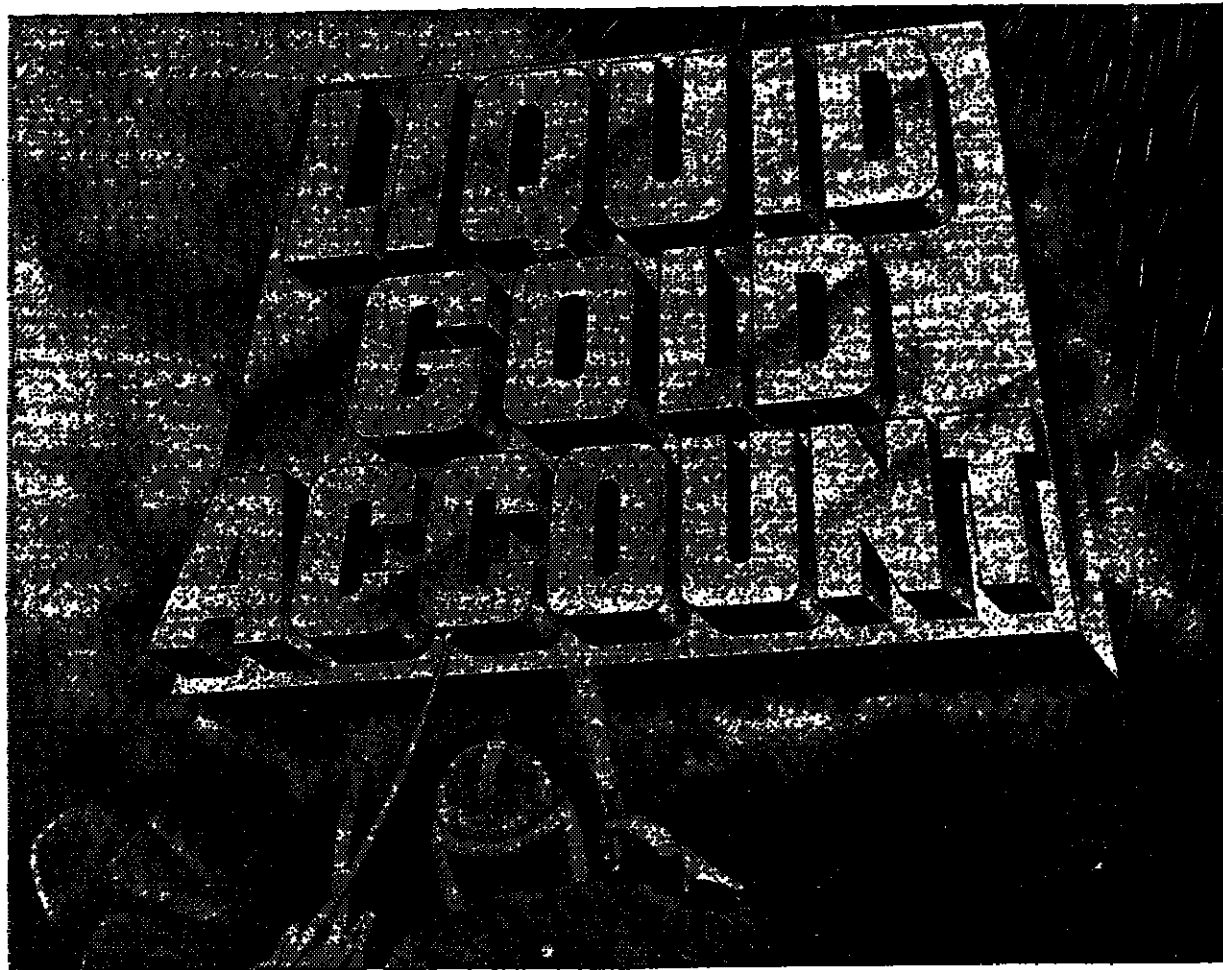
Derry city council in Northern Ireland has been found guilty by the province's fair employment agency of religious discrimination against one of its own employees—a Protestant.

Mr Roy Seddon had been recommended in 1983 by the council's staff committee for the post of deputy chief amenities officer. But this was rejected by the full council and another employee, a Roman Catholic, was appointed.

Mr Seddon, who now works for South Oxfordshire district council, then took his case to the fair employment agency, which was set up in 1976 primarily to combat bias against Roman Catholics.

Derry city council is controlled by a nationalist coalition, and is to appeal.

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'Copy' of painting sold for over £2m



Anne Henson: treasure in a porch

By Donald Wintergill, Art Sales Correspondent

A WOMAN living in Scotland who sent Sotheby's a photograph of an Old Master painting, thinking that it might be a copy, discovered that it was David with the Head of Goliath by Guido Reni (1575-1642).

Now the painting has fetched £2.2 million. The seller's father bought it in about 1900 in the north of England.

Another art treasure has been found in a front porch. Mrs Anne Henson invited a representative of Christie's to her house, High Farm, Firby, near Malton, Yorkshire, to look at a piece of Sevres porcelain and a small painting.

He did the valuation and was leaving through a dimly lit porch when he noticed two marble busts in niches. Mrs Henson had no idea what they were.

One of the busts turned out to be of the fourth Earl of Chesterfield by Louis Francois Boulillat (1705-1762), who was born in France and settled in this country.

The bust was sold at Christie's yesterday for £158,400. It had been sold at Christie's before—for £252 in 1918 to a forebear of Mrs Henson's.

The other bust is probably of the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, the brother of the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, by Joseph Nollekens (1727-1823), a British sculptor who also worked in Rome and dealt in antiquities. This bust was sold yesterday for £12,900. It was sold at Christie's for £52,100 in 1918, again to Mrs Henson's forebear.

Indian loses UK entry test case

Susan Tirbutt and Aileen Ballantyne on a fiancé's thwarted marriage plans

A TEST case immigration appeal by an Indian citizen who wants to join his British fiancée in this country was dismissed by Mr Justice Forbes in the Divisional Court yesterday.

The case was taken by the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service, which is challenging the Government's legal right to question Asian immigrants about the purpose of their intended marriages.

Mr Vinod Bhatia, aged 28, from New Delhi, was applying for a judicial review of a Home Office immigration tribunal decision refusing him entry because the primary purpose of his intended marriage was to obtain settlement in Britain.

Mr Bhatia, an accounts clerk, became engaged four years ago to Miss Vijai Kumari, now aged 32, a British citizen and a divorcee who lives in Birmingham. It was to be an arranged marriage, and she flew to India to meet Mr Bhatia and decided to marry him.

Mr Bhatia's application to enter this country was at first accepted by officials in India, who interviewed him in 1981, but it was later rejected by the Home Office on the primary purpose rule.

Mr Justice Forbes, dismissing the appeal, agreed with the primary purpose claim.

A spokesman for UKIAS said that they would appeal against the decision, and would take the case to the European Court of Human Rights if necessary.

The Government's "marriage test," which was challenged yesterday, appears to have been designed to curb male immigration from the Indian sub-continent. The effect of the rule is that a British woman cannot live in Britain with a foreign husband unless he can prove that the primary purpose of his marriage is not to allow him to settle in this country.

In theory, the marriage test could apply to Canadian or American husbands, making it impossible for them to settle in this country with their British brides unless they could prove to an entry clearance officer that they married because they wanted to do so and live in the UK—not because they wanted

to live in the UK and then get married.

In practice, the Home Office makes no pretence of applying the rule, with its intricate and complex logic, to anywhere other than the Indian sub-continent.

The UKIAS pointed out in a recent submission to Mr David Waddington, minister of state at the Home Office with responsibility for immigration, that guidance offered to immigration officers on a restricted basis when the rule was brought in in 1983 was unlikely to produce answers to which real weight could be given.

The Home Office says it only keeps figures on the effect of the primary purpose rule for the Indian sub-continent. From the introduction of the rule in January 1983 to last September there were 3,900 applications from husbands and fiancés of British women from the sub-continent. Of these, 1,850 were rejected, and of the rejections, 1,190 men (more than 60 per cent) were refused solely on the grounds of the primary purpose test.

In all the cases it was accepted by the entry clear-

ance officer that the couple's marriage was genuine, and that they had met and intended to live together permanently. The man was disqualified solely because he could not prove to the officer's satisfaction that his primary purpose in marrying a British woman was not to enter Britain.

Mr Khurshid Drabu, the counsel in the test case and deputy director of UKIAS, said that the rules were hypocritical because they pretended that black and Asian women had the right to bring a husband but often the women would meet the men and make marriage plans, only to find that the husbands could not be admitted.

For a woman born and brought up in Britain the transition back to a different way of life in the Indian sub-continent is often unacceptable, but if her husband or fiancé is excluded on the primary purpose rule that is the only option left to her if she still wishes to marry.

The European Court of Human Rights is shortly expected to deliver judgment against the British Government on a charge that Britain's immigration rules discriminate on the grounds of sex, and deny women the right to a family life as laid down by the European Convention.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants points out that if Britain is forced by the European Court to make its immigration laws the same for men and women the primary purpose rule will be used as a "fallback" to ensure that there is still a method of preventing male immigration from the sub-continent.

Last October an immigration appeal tribunal was divided two to one against Mr Bhatia's application. The minority determination, given by Professor David Jackson, professor of law at Southampton University, argued in favour of his entry, and stressed that Britain's immigration rules "directly restrict the freedom of British citizens in the exercise of a right that is recognised by many societies as fundamental—the right to marry according to choice and live in the country of citizenship."

Union stirred by newspaper technology deal

By Patrick Whittow, Labour Star

The print union Sogat 82 has entered the lists in a continuing dispute over new technology in the press after the signing of a deal between the National Graphical Association and Northern Counties Newspapers, based in Bolton.

The deal, allowing direct input by advertising staff, of advertising material into computer systems was signed yesterday. The technology will bypass the existing composing room.

The deal has been made possible because the NGA has full membership of the 20-strong tele-ad staff and Northern Counties Newspapers has guaranteed that there will be no job losses. NCGN, one of the largest producers of free sheet newspapers in the north, is owned by Reed International. NCGN claims that this will be the platform for wider expansion although the deal is confined to its Bolton news centre.

It intends over a number of years to bring wages in the tele-ad department into line with those in the composing room. Under the deal, working hours in both departments will be reduced to 34 hours, while holiday entitlements will be increased by five days, in a full year.

The NGA is already in dispute with the National Union of Journalists after securing the transfer of some compositors to the editorial department.

ment at the Portsmouth News. Talks between the NGA and the NUJ under the auspices of a TUC-appointed chairman, Lord McCarthy, are due to start next Wednesday in an attempt to reach a national demarcation agreement between the two unions.

Ms Brenda Dean, general secretary-elect of Sogat 82—which claims to organise the majority of advertising staff—moved yesterday to head off any threat posed by the NGA in provincial newspaper advertising departments. She announced that she was calling together 150 officials in the provincial newspaper field for an emergency discussion on recent developments in new technology.

She pointed out that Sogat already represented staff who take copy and advertisements over the phone. In an oblique reference to the NGA, she said: "We have not been threatening anyone and our members are not after anyone else's jobs. But they already work in the departments which are a vital part of local and provincial newspaper production. Without them the paper cannot be produced. It is our responsibility to ensure that our members have the support of their union to continue to do their work."

If Sogat presses complaints about incursions by the NGA into its area of traditional representation it is possible that the union will be held under TUC auspices.

Council backs teachers on pay

By Andrew Mounier, Education Staff

Newcastle upon Tyne, which faced the first union threat of legal action over its decision to dock teachers' pay, yesterday backed their demands for an improved salary offer.

The move was hailed by the National Union of Teachers, which wants to persuade more councils to break ranks with the main body of employers.

Newcastle has also agreed that no £2-a-lesson deductions from the wages of teachers refusing to cover for absent staff will be made before the city education committee meeting in May.

The education chairman, Mr Derek Webster, agreed a six-point statement with the NUT, calling for the management side to reconvene the Burnham pay negotiating committee and to recognise the inadequacy of its present 4 per cent pay offer.

It also called for the offer of arbitration to be set aside until the Government agrees to provide extra finance to meet any arbitration.

Mrs Thatcher made it clear yesterday that she will not provide more money to meet the teachers' demands.

In a letter to Mr Giles Radice, Labour's front bench education spokesman, she said the Government would not shift from its published expenditure plans "in response to a claim which ignores the country's prime need to restore its economic health and competitiveness."

The teachers are seeking at least £1,300 for all adding nearly 12.5 per cent to the pay bill.

All eight Scottish Alliance MPs, led by Mr David Steel, met Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, yesterday to voice concern about the disruption of schools.

Court clears PC who threw cup tie missile

An off-duty police constable who was alleged to have thrown a missile at rival supporters at a soccer match was found not guilty yesterday of using threatening behaviour.

William Ross, aged 23, told a court in London that he was trying to prevent further trouble by throwing the object into a safe part of the ground. The magistrate, Mr Edward Branson, praised the police for bringing the prosecution, but said he believed Mr Ross's version and awarded him £350 cost from police funds.

Mr Ross was one of a number of fans arrested during the Milk Cup semi-final between Chelsea and Sunderland at Stamford Bridge on March 29. After the case at Wells Street court, he hugged colleagues.

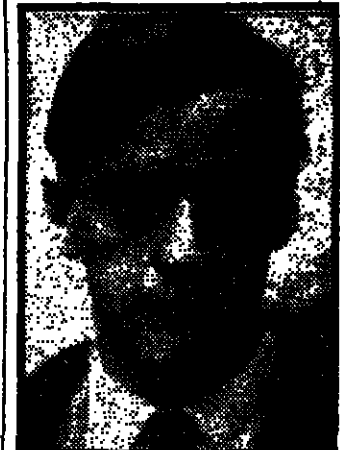
He said he was three yards from Mr Ross, who was in a group near the Sunderland fans, when he saw him bend down and stand up with what appeared to be a squashed beer can in his hand. He raised his hands above his head and threw the object into the air, but Sgt Cooper did not see where it landed.

Mr Ross told the court that he went to the match with four friends—three policemen and a barman—all Chelsea supporters. They had hoped to stand at the Shed end, which is popular with home fans, but it was full.

He said: "I was standing watching the game and I got hit on the left hand. I looked down and I saw the object was a small battery. I picked it up and held it in my hand. It was reddish-grey, badly corroded and rusty."

"Then I threw it in front of me towards the pitch in an under arm motion and slightly to the left, so that it avoided people in front of me."

He said it landed on the dirt track around the pitch, and added: "There was no danger to anybody at all in doing that."



William Ross: he was awarded costs



Alistair Moloney with his sister Melanie and mother Judy after being freed by the Appeal Court yesterday

Soldier who killed stepfather is freed

A soldier gaoled for life for killing the stepfather he loved in a drunken shotgun "duel" after a family party, was freed in London yesterday.

Alistair Moloney, aged 24, whose murder conviction was held to be unsafe and unsatisfactory by the House of Lords at the time of the shooting, had spent more than three years in custody.

Moloney, formerly of

Ernsford Grange, Coventry, was sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court in September, 1982, after a jury had found him guilty of the murder, in November, 1981, of his stepfather Patrick.

The stepfather died at the family home in West Perry, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, after being shot in the head by a 12-bore shotgun.

In the House of Lords Lord

Bridge had said Moloney and his stepfather had enjoyed a happy and loving relationship. The jury at Birmingham should have been directed that if they thought Moloney, in his drunken state and faced with a ridiculous challenge to see who was "faster on the draw," had not realised that the gun was pointing at the victim, he should be acquitted of murder.

The stepfather died at the family home in West Perry, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, after being shot in the head by a 12-bore shotgun.

In the House of Lords Lord

HOW THE NEW TAX RULES AFFECT BARCLAYS SAVERS.

Last year the Chancellor announced that, from 6th April 1985, the interest paid by banks on personal savings accounts of all U.K. residents (excluding accounts held outside the U.K.) should be paid under the same arrangement as that applied to building society interest for many years.

This means that all relevant interest payments will automatically be paid net of tax. We will pay this tax direct to the Inland Revenue on your behalf. The interest you receive will be without further liability to basic rate tax.

Most savers will benefit from the new arrangement because the rate of tax we have to deduct is less than the basic rate of tax.

Prior to the changeover, we are making a payment of gross interest to accounts which in future will receive net interest. Depending on which type of account you hold, this will have been credited on either 25th March or 4th April.

YOUR BARCLAYS SAVINGS ACCOUNT	Customers affected by the new rules	Gross equiv. interest p.a.	Customers unaffected	Gross interest p.a.
HIGHER RATE DEPOSIT A/C	Net interest p.a.	Gross equiv. interest p.a.	Gross interest p.a.	
£1,000-£9,999	9.75%	13.93%	13.00%	
£10,000+	10.00%	14.28%	13.50%	
BONUS SAVINGS ACCOUNT	8.50%	12.14%	11.50%	
7-DAY DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	7.50%	10.71%	10.25%	
INVESTMENT A/C: 1 MTH	9.35%	13.36%	12.50%	
3 MTHS	9.00%	12.86%	12.05%	
6 MTHS	8.70%	12.00%	11.25%	
PRIME ACCOUNT	9.50%	13.57%	13.00%	
CASHPLAN A/C (in credit)	8.95%	12.79%	12.00%	
SUPERSAVERS ACCOUNT	9.00%	12.86%	12.25%	

To compensate for the vast majority of our Supersavers account holders being non-taxpayers these accounts will attract an increased rate from 4th April 1985. Rates may vary from time to time.

What the interest is worth to you. If you are excluded from the new system, then you will receive the gross figure.

Whether the new rules affect you or not, you should continue to declare interest for tax purposes, as in the past.

If you're not sure about how or if you will be affected, call in at any Barclays branch where we'll be pleased to advise you.

You can pick up a simple explanatory leaflet while you're there.



BARCLAYS

Reg. Office: 1 Lombard St., EC3 3AH, Reg. No. 102061 and 92820.

Hospitals 'need' £2,000m

By Andrew Vetch, Medical Correspondent

Britain's hospitals are so dilapidated that the health service needs £2,000 million to bring them up to a minimum acceptable standard, the Building Employers' Confederation says in a report today.

Over half the hospital floor space in the health service dates from before 1918. At St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, for example, the high-tech children's cancer unit is housed in a 300-year-old building.

If resources were increased each year by 10 per cent in real terms, says today's report, it would still take almost a decade to clear the backlog of repairs. "Let alone provide a standard above that regarded by health authorities as the acceptable minimum."

Failure to carry out minor repairs can result in high revenue costs. The report says: "One regional health authority, critical of its inadequate allocation, gave the example of its painting cycle slipping from eight to ten years, resulting in winter rot. Ceiling problems had arisen as a result of too few clearances. Subsidence had caused cracks in walls which, through raising the level of humidity, increased the possibility of infection."

The growing number of elderly patients would suffer, says the report. Without an adequate supply of specially equipped homes the demand for hospital beds will increase sharply. The elderly already occupy nearly half of all hospital beds.

James Lewis adds: South Manchester health authority is planning to close eight wards at two hospitals and to shed 300 jobs, in order to avoid an overspending of £3 million on its budget for the coming year.

The district health authority says that, while the budget has not increased in real terms since 1982, the number of patients treated has risen by 11 per cent and that the cost of an in-patient already has fallen by 74 per cent.

The closures are likely to affect chest and surgical wards at Wythenshawe Hospital, and geriatric, psychiatric and children's surgical wards at Withington Hospital.

Spotlight on Health Service Buildings: free from Amanda Ellis, BEC, 82 New Cavendish Street London W1M 6AP.

A NEW COMEDY FROM THE DIRECTOR AND STAR WHO BROUGHT YOU "10"

Micki was the only woman he ever wanted to marry. Until he met Maude. So, he did what any honourable man would do. He married them both.



Dudley Moore
Amy Irving
Ann Reinking
Micki & Maude

COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS
"MICKI & MAUDE"
AMY IRVING ANN REINKING
"MICKI & MAUDE"
RICHARD MULLIGAN GEORGE GARNES WALLACE SHAWN
"SOMETHING NEW IN MY LIFE"
"MICHELLE LEGRAND" "W ALAN & MARILYN BERGMAN"
"STEPHEN SODER" "HARRY STRADLING" "L.S.C."
"JONATHAN D. KRANE AND LOU ANTONIO"
"JONATHAN REYNOLDS" "TONY ADAMS"
"W BLAKE EDWARDS"

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LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE 950 5252
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AUSTIN ROVER



If you like your cars highly agile and responsive, the new MG Maestro EFi is for you.

Beneath that bonnet lies a potent two litre engine. Electronically fuel injected.

Translated into performance figures, it can take you from nought to sixty in 8.5 seconds*.

And is easily capable of 115mph*, were it legal.

Alloy wheels and low profile tyres increase your grip on the road, while ventilated disc brakes at the front beef up your braking.

Inside you'll find red and grey trim, a three spoke leather trimmed steering wheel, adjustable head restraints, and central locking.

All fitted as standard MG equipment.

Greater comfort.

Throughout the entire range of 1985 Maestros, you'll find more comfort has been lavished than ever before. Specifications are higher all round.

So not only will you find plush, comfortable seats, but height adjustable seat belts.

In the front, stylish instrumentation makes for

even easier at-a-glance driving.

While underneath, front wheel drive brings greater stability and taut, impeccable handling.

As always, on L models upward, you'll find the rear seats fold flat in a 60/40 split to maximise your passenger/load carrying options.

Ten out of ten for economy.

The 1985 range of Maestros also includes new 1.3 litre and 1.6 litre HL models. Bringing the total range up to ten.

All carry on the Maestro traditions of superb handling and performance, pampering comfort, and spaciousness.

All models above the 1.3L and 1.3HL have a five speed box as standard. On those two models it's optional.

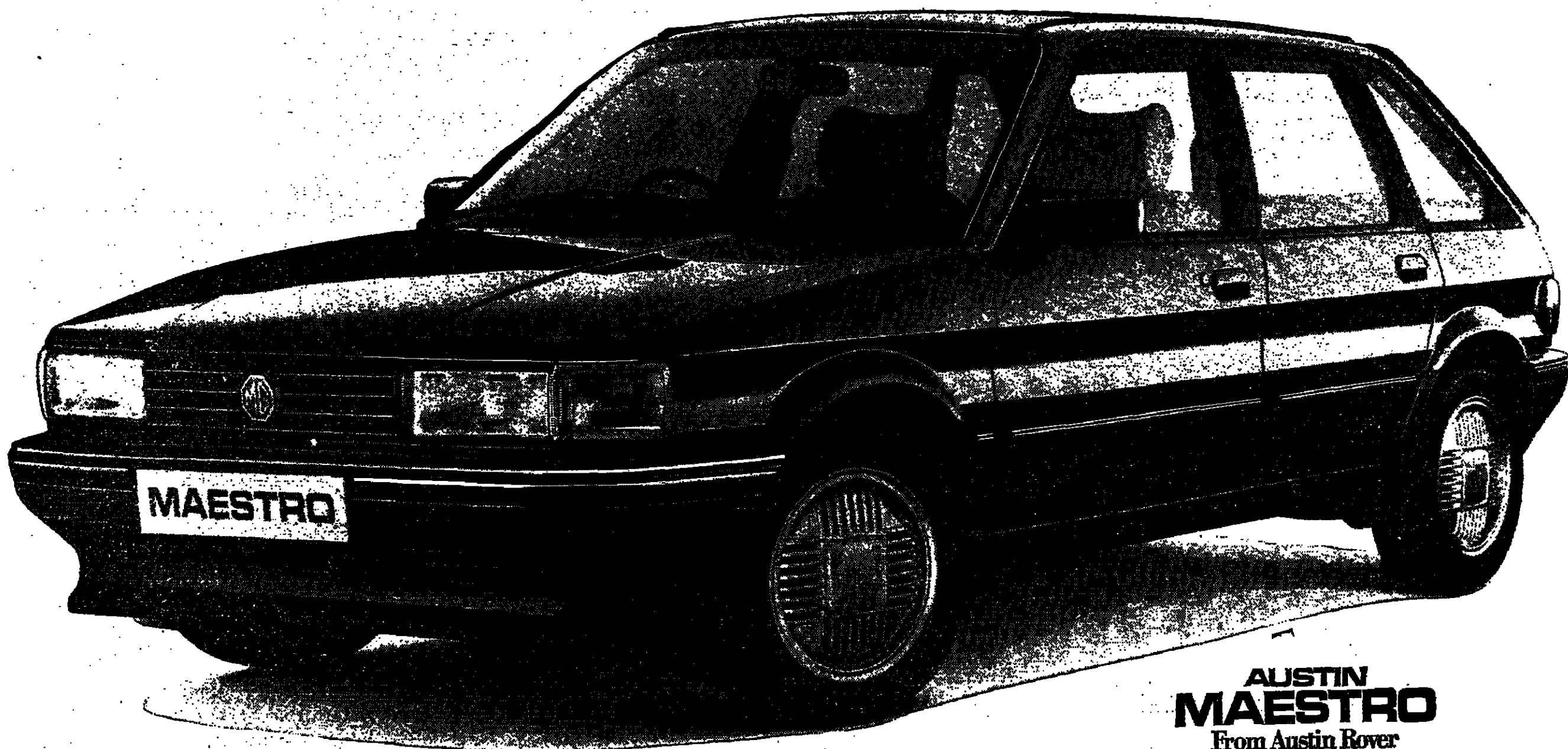
All are highly economical. Even the two litre EFi can return 47.4mpg at 56mph.

The 5-speed 1.3HLE pushes that figure to 60.5mpg.

Prices start at £5,429 and stop at £7,544.

So you can enjoy a car to set your pulse racing without giving your bank manager palpitations.

Now injected. With adrenalin.



**AUSTIN
MAESTRO**
From Austin Rover

*Manufacturer's data. D.O.T. figs: Maestro 1.3 HLE simulated urban cycle 39.6 mpg/21 L per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 60.5 mpg/4.7 L per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 41.5 mpg/6.8 L per 100 km. MG Maestro 2.0 EFi simulated urban cycle 28.3 mpg/10.0 L per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 47.4 mpg/6.0 L per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 34.8 mpg/8.1 L per 100 km. Prices correct at time of going to press excluding number plates and delivery. Black paint shown available at extra cost. Nationwide car rental reservations through British Car Rental. Tel: 0203 77223. Austin Rover Tax-free sales information 021-475 2101 Ex. 220.

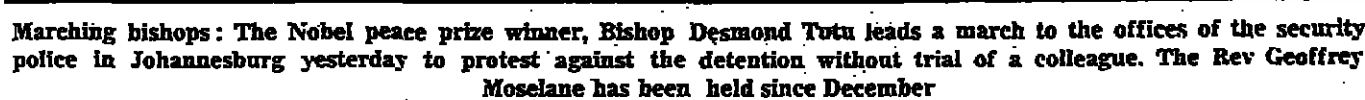
SA bishops march on security police HQ over detention

date, almost all of this violence has been confined to the black residential areas with minimal spillover into the city centres and white residential areas.

Only one white person has been killed: a baby who died when he was thrown at her mother's car near Sebokeng in the Vaal triangle last year.

The confining of most of the violence to black areas has meant the situation has been relatively 'normal' in the commercial centres.

But despite the appearances in the city centres, the death toll—highlighted by the killing of 19 people in the Crossroad squatter camp in February and a further 19 people at Langat—provides a gruesome evidence of just how violent South Africa of 1985 has become.



The Minister of Information, Mr. Nathan Shamuyyirira, said recently in London that the two were Trotskyite Idealists trying to promote their failed ideas for a workers' utopia in Zimbabwe and therefore were subversive.

Legal sources here say they do not expect formal charges to be pressed against them.

Five of the others detained at the beginning of March were black Zimbabwean trade unionists. They were released eight days later with no charges against them. Mr Du Toit's wife, a Dutch citizen, was also held and questioned, and then released.

Jonathan Steele adds: The Zimbabwe Trade Unionists Defence Campaign of London has said there is no foundation in statements by Mr Shamuyyirira that the Militant Tendency has sent people to Zimbabwe to subvert their life there.

Five of the others detained at the beginning of March were black Zimbabwean trade unionists. They were released eight days later with no charges against them. Mr Du Toit's wife, a Dutch citizen, was also held and questioned and then

President Gemayel was tending a dinner party against the rebels, according to newspaper reports he warned Christian leaders on Tuesday against Israeli schemes in south Lebanon and asked for their support in felling them.

According to the Phalangist newspaper, *Amal*, the views reflected by Mr Gemayel, which are "trying to force the Christians of the Sidon area into migrating south of the Litani river with the aim of creating a Christian 'canton' on its northern frontier. It said that he and his Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, and Sunni Muslims were "trying to confront this design."

The man dropped the bazooka, which police said was American, and ran off, but was shot at by the electric company stopped and held him until police arrived.

Questioned at police headquarters, the man said he was Palestinian and a member of the Black September guerrilla group, police said.

The Black September group claimed responsibility for attacks that injured five people in offices of the Jordanian Airlines in Rome, Athens, and Nicosia on March 21. Reuters.

But the IDF, the statement goes on, "appealed" by way of its officers "call 'malicious and ludicrous' allegations against them which they say, conveniently attempt to blame Israel for the brutal realities of Lebanese life.

In particular, the statement says: "It is ironic and false to claim Israel for injuring children in a vocational school outside Tyre," as was claimed by Dr. Mroue. The truth, according to the statement, was that a Shi'ite suicide car bomber had smashed his vehicle into an IDF convoy, and that the explosion was one of the buildings lit in the ensuing blast.

In 1980, he lost a leg when he and two other West Bank mayors were attacked by Jewish terrorists.

Among the mourners yesterday were the American consul-general in Jerusalem, Mr Wat Claverius, other members of

DOCTORS in Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday transplanted a heart into a teenager who had been kept alive for five days by two temporary plastic pumps assisting his own diseased heart. The surgeons gave him a 25 per cent chance of surviving.

Michael Jones, aged 16, was in critical condition after the pumps were removed and the donor heart

vide pesticides plant in Bhopal, central India, where a gas leak killed more than 2,000 people, has been ordered by the state government to dispose of 48 tonnes of poisonous chemicals still in the factory. There are local fears of another disaster and the firm admitted this week that three workers were treated for exposure to chlorine gas after a new leak—AP

THE fire which has been raging on the Galapagos Islands, threatening 500 rare Sierra Negra tortoises, has been brought under control by parachuted firefighters after heavy rains, the World Wild Life Fund said yesterday. It was thought that none of the tortoises, which can weigh up to a fifth of a tonne and live for up to 200 years were lost. *Iain Guest writes in Geneva.*

BRITAIN'S new ambassador to Moscow is to be an East-West expert, Mr Bryan Cartledge, at 53 one of the youngest men to hold the job in recent years, the Foreign Office announced yesterday. Mr Cartledge, a fluent Russian speaker, now working in the Cabinet Office, will take up the post in July on the retirement of Sir Iain Sutherland.

THE South Korean opposition Democratic Korea Party said yesterday it was merging with the New Korea Democratic party (NKDP) backed by the dissidents Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam, giving the NKDP 106 seats in the 276-member national assembly against 148 for the ruling Democratic Justice party.—Reuter.

CHINA and the Soviet Union have agreed to increase trade between their eastern border regions by 43 per cent this year, the New China News Agency said yesterday. Overall Sino-Soviet trade should total \$1.6 billion this year, up 36 per cent over 1984.—Reuter.

KAMPUCHEAN guerrillas said yesterday they had killed 23 Vietnamese troops and destroyed 27 tanks in an attack against a town only 18 miles from Phnom Penh, the capital. There was no independent confirmation of the report and Western diplomats in Bangkok were sceptical of the claim.—Reuter.

THE world's first test-tube baby conceived using sperm taken artificially from the father's reproductive system has been born in Melbourne, giving new hope to infertile men, doctors announced yesterday. The seven-pound baby's father had undergone a vasectomy which could not be surgically reversed.—
Reuter

TWO bad-mannered Chinese ticket collectors have become exceptionally polite since discovering that a ferry passenger they abused was their mayor, the China Daily says. After hurling abuse at Wuhan's mayor, travelling incognito to study people's problems, they have now learnt to smile. —Router

MORE than 138,000 Indian children suffering vitamin A deficiency become either totally or partially blind every year before they reach the age of six, according to Dr J. V. Bhatt, Indian programme director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.—AP

Pay rise

AUSTRALIANS were yesterday awarded a 2.6 per cent national wage rise which industry and opposition leaders said would retard economic recovery. The increase, the first in a year, is to take account of the 2.7 per cent inflation rate in the past six

TWO unemployed 18-year-olds have been charged in connection with the killing of 64 animals at an Adelaide zoo a week ago. They were charged with unlawfully and maliciously killing the animals, which included an antelope and an alligator.—*Reuter.*

A REFEREE and two linesmen were evacuated by helicopter after a soccer game in the north-eastern Swiss city of St Gall when fans, angered by their calls, blocked stadium exits. St Gall lost 1-2 in a Swiss championship game.—AP.

SWITZERLAND'S largest retail chain, Migros, has agreed to cancel a commercial featuring Royal Family look-alikes as its customers following a protest by the British Embassy. — AP.

New bishop
THE Pope yesterday named Monsignor **Dermot O'Sullivan**, now Vicar-General, as Bishop of Kerry, in the Irish Republic. — AP.

Base Rate
increases by 0.25%
3.25% per annum
with effect from
1st April 1985



Midland Bank
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practice the permanent exile of two leaders, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and the surrender by their fighters of their arms. Direct negotiations with Prince Sihanouk, the head of the resistance coalition, would be possible if he ended his alliance with the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Hun Sen pledged that guerrillas who gave up the struggle would be allowed to participate in elections and in

THE Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, begins an Asian tour tomorrow with a visit to Malaysia aimed at consigning the recent chapter of strained relations to history and securing a more profitable relationship.

Mrs Thatcher will also visit Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, finishing with a stopover in New Delhi for talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

appears less dissatisfied with the state of Anglo-Malaysian relations than at any other time. Mrs Thatcher took office, when he launched a buy-British-last campaign. His move was seen as a sign of the time he saw as Britain's patronising presumption of a privileged relationship with its former colonies. He has been a vocal critic of many British companies. Relations are still touchy but many governmental misadventures have been corrected and widespread restructuring of ownership of British companies to include Malaysian interests has helped to thaw relations.

Trade, educational opportunities for Malaysian students in Britain and defence co-operation are expected to figure prominently in official discussions.

troops in Kampuchea, to support the Government of Mr. Heng Samrin installed by Hanoi in 1979 after the Vietnamese invasion and the defeat of the Khmer Rouge.

The withdrawal, the fourth in successive years, took place in 1982 after the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean Government to draw Kampuchea's resistance groups into negotiations.

Thousands of onlookers gathered yesterday as the Vietnamese left the country.

Stung Treng passed in bullet-armoured vehicles, and trucks.

To say this is a troop rotation is a lie. The withdrawal is a lie.

The Stung Treng province Governor Huy Chuong, declared.

During an elaborate departure ceremony at Stung Treng,

The offensive against the resistance camps was Hanoi's biggest in six years of occupation. In four months, the Vietnamese succeeded in demolishing all the main border bases and now show every intention of following up these successes with a sustained attempt to crush resistance in the interior.

Terms for a settlement, outlined in recent weeks by the Hanoi government to Mr. Hun Sen and by Hanoi, have included important clarifications of their negotiating position but no major concessions on the resistance or substantial issues. Mr. Hun Sen has explained that demands for the immediate withdrawal of the Khmer Rouge, the biggest of the three resistance groups, mean the

constitution (which allows only candidates accepted by the ruling Communist Party to stand).

Mr Hun Sen also made clear that the terms on offer had a deadline for acceptance, apparently 1987. If the terms were not accepted by then, the regime would concentrate on imposing its own military solution, confident of success within 10 years.

The confidence reflects the success of the Vietnamese in evidently feel they have achieved in their latest offensive. But analysts here believe the resistance escaped the Vietnamese onslaught with relatively light casualties. The real test for the resistance will be their ability to sustain guerrilla operations deep in inside Kampuchea.

BRITISH AIRWAYS
The world's favourite airline.

Cabinet agrees to increase National Assembly

France opts for proportional representation

Paris: The Cabinet decided yesterday to change France's election law for next year's regional and legislative elections, by replacing the present majority system with proportional representation.

Under the plan, announced by the Interior Minister, Mr Pierre Joxe, the size of the 491-member National Assembly will be increased by 97 to achieve a deputy for each 100,000 people.

The change in the method of voting has been a subject of intense debate in France for several months and is strongly opposed by the conservative and centrist parties.

With public opinion polls and recent election results showing the left's popularity falling sharply, the Opposition has claimed that Mr Mitterrand has tried "to save the furniture" in the parliamentary voting scheduled for next March.

The Socialists argue that switching from a winner-take-all system to proportional representation is more democratic and will ensure that Mr Mitterrand's campaign pledges, under the present system, elections are held in two rounds. Candidates winning a

majority of the vote in each district in the first round are elected. When no candidate wins a majority, all those with at least 10 per cent of the vote are eligible to participate in the second round.

Under the one-round system to which the Cabinet agreed in principle yesterday, parties would present lists of candidates in each of France's 95 metropolitan and four overseas departments. Seats would be distributed according to the number of votes received by each party in each department. Lists obtaining less than 5 per cent of the vote would get no seats.

There will no longer be contests between individual candidates. The proposal adopted by the Cabinet will be sent to the Council of State, the highest legal authority, which will rule on the proposal's legality. Mr Joxe, in announcing the new plan, called it an "equal, fair, and simple" system.

The Opposition, which has accused Mr Mitterrand of

wanting to change the rules in the middle of the game, has vowed to put up a strong fight.

The introduction of proportional representation will allow smaller parties, which had been shut out previously, to elect members to the National Assembly. The biggest beneficiaries should be the Communists, who lost half of their seats in the last legislative elections in 1981, and the extreme-right National Front.

Although opinion poll projections show the Socialists unable to maintain their majority, even with proportional representation, analysts say that Mr Mitterrand is hoping that the election of extreme right and other right wing parties will weaken the two main opposition parties.

At the same time, the Socialists hope to get enough seats to be able to force some kind of alliance with centrist elements now on the right and maintain a strong voice in government. That would help Mr Mitterrand, whose seven-year term runs to 1988.

Greek presidential election illegal, claims Opposition

From Campbell Page in Athens

The deadlock between Government and Opposition continued yesterday when the Opposition leader, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, described the recent election of a new president as "illegal and invalid."

His party, New Democracy, did not recognise Mr Christos Sartzetakis as president. Mr Mitsotakis said during a press conference here, Mr Sartzetakis was elected on Friday by the minimum number of votes which included that of the acting president whose right to participate in the balloting was denied by the Opposition.

Although he noted a certain mildness in the attitude of the Prime Minister, Mr Andreas

Papandreou, this week and thanked him for the opportunity of appearing in a television press conference, Mr Mitsotakis was outspoken in his criticisms.

He welcomed the opportunity to give a press conference which would be televised at night's television time, but spoke repeatedly of the Opposition's difficulty in obtaining television coverage and referred to "the major problem of fascist television."

Mr Papandreou, he said, by switching support from Mr Constantine Karamanlis to Mr Sartzetakis as candidate for the presidency had created for himself a problem of credibility with the people. Mr Mitsotakis also accused Mr Papandreou of mud-slinging.

New democracy is apparently willing to keep political and constitutional life ticking over until the next general election. This is due in October but the party is calling for an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

The Opposition would raise no problem after the elections if a New Democracy prime minister were appointed by Mr Sartzetakis. Mr Mitsotakis regarded the expression of the popular will in general elections as the vital next step. With that endorsement New Democracy would "proceed within a framework of legality." He seemed to have little doubt that Mr Sartzetakis would be removed. "After the election we will decide who is going to succeed Mr Sartzetakis."

Sofia tells Turks to change names

SHUMEN, Bulgaria: "How would you explain to your 11-year-old daughter that she had to change her name?" an embittered father asked.

Mehmet, a 35-year-old Bulgarian ethnic Turk, said that three months ago he was stopped by police outside his home in northern Bulgaria. They handed him an official application for him to change his name.

"There was one of them in front and one behind. They gave me three days to choose Bulgarian names for me and my family. There was no choice. They have the guns and I have a family to support," he said.

The tale told by Mehmet,

a construction worker, told of anguish, despair, and dilemma after the authorities launched a programme early this year to force the 300,000 Turkish community to drop the names of their ancestors and adopt Slav ones.

Diplomatic sources say that resistance by some ethnic Turks led to many deaths in clashes in the Turkish-populated south. The authorities deny that there has been any coercion or casualties and say the Turks changed their names of their own free will. Diplomats say the programme is part of longer term plans to forge a united Bulgarian nation.

Bulgarian officials now appear to reject the orthodox historical view that ethnic Turks are direct descendants of Turks who came to Bulgaria under the 6th-century rule of Ottoman rule. They now describe them as "Turkified Bulgarians" who have returned to the Bulgarian family.

Mehmet, like thousands of others, weighed up the realities and finally took the line of least resistance, adopting a Slav first name, retaining his surname, and family name. He is now called Mikhail although to friends and family he remains Mehmet.

According to his account, the town's authorities announced the move at an assembly of local leaders in late January. Police went from house to house through the Turkish quarters handing out application forms.

By then, reports had begun to leak out of casualties among ethnic Turks in the south — something, Mehmet admitted, that weighed heavily in his final decision. He called a family meeting of his elderly parents, his wife, and his 11-year-old daughter to discuss the options.

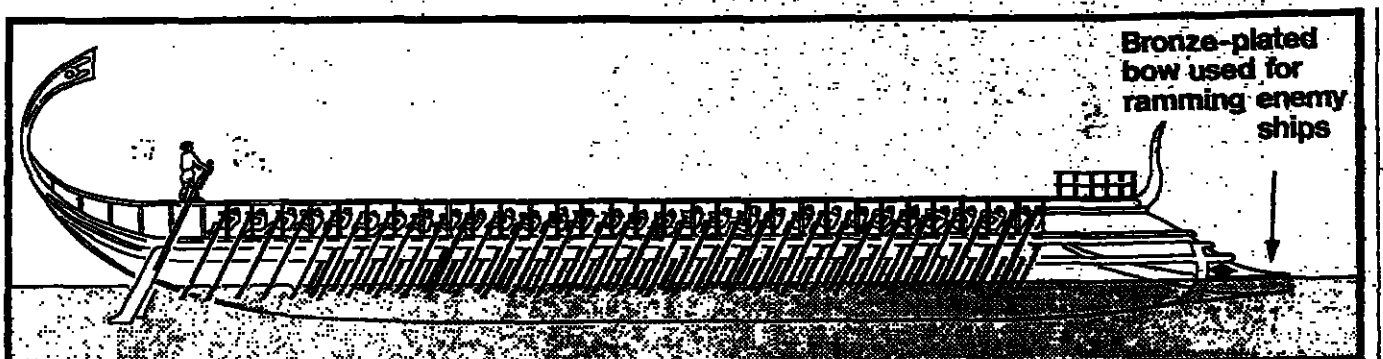
"It was everywhere the same. Nobody went to work for five days. They stayed inside, wrapped, argued, and

went and thought of ways to get out of it. But we finally gave in," he said.

Turkey yesterday accused Bulgaria of using "racist and chauvinist" policies in the treatment of ethnic Turks.

A government spokesman said a Bulgarian official recently announced that ethnic Turks would not be allowed to leave the country and that they could be resettled instead within the country.

A Bulgarian Politburo member Mr Stanko Todorov, recently denied that Bulgarian Turks were being forced to change their names. — Reuters/AP.



Lessons for sailors in an ancient ship

Greece is to build a trireme—a craft which gave victory to the country in 480 BC

From JOHN CARR in Athens

THE GREEK Navy is to commission its newest warship this year—designed at least 2,300 years ago. Known as a trireme, the type was the most efficient craft developed by the ancient Greeks. It was a small fleet of triremes that gave the Greeks victory over the invading Persians at Salamis in 480 BC. Most historians believe that the battle saved Western civilisation.

Greek naval officers believe that a reconstruction of the ancient trireme could teach them much about the manoeuvrability, speed, and effectiveness of modern naval vessels in combat.

A trireme could outmanoeuvre a heavier ship, swing round its bow, and ram it broadside at high speed with its deadly wooden beak.

Three British experts on naval warfare who were first intrigued about what ancient trireme tactics could teach modern naval tacticians. They were Mr John Coates, a naval architect once employed on British defence projects; Mr John Morrison, a Cambridge University authority on ancient ships; and Commander Eric McKee of the Royal Navy. Two years ago, the British project ran out of funds, but the Greek Navy took over with a £200,000 donation and moved the project to Greece.

Overseeing the construction is the Naval Museum of Greece, whose chairman, retired Rear Admiral Emmanouil Makris, stresses that the trireme will not be a museum piece. Captain Ioannis Kolliniatis, head of the project, says: "You might ask why a modern Navy is interested in building an ancient wooden ship. Modern navies can learn from ancient maritime wisdom."

The historian Thucydides gives one outstanding example of the ship's performance in his account of the 30-year Peloponnesian War. He reports that in 428 BC the Athenian government sent a trireme 240 nautical miles with an order to massacre the rebellious population of the island of Lesbos. The government later changed its mind and sent another trireme to countermand the order.

The second trireme arrived at Lesbos just in time to stop the massacre, having crossed the Aegean Sea in 24 hours.

"If you consider," Captain Kolliniatis said, "that a much smaller Athenian navy resoundingly beat a Persian task force at least three times its size by outmanoeuvring it in the narrow channels round Salamis island, then we can learn a lot about how maximum manoeuvrability, speed, and perfect coordination can win a naval battle."

After Salamis, the Persian Empire gave up its last hope of ever subduing Greece and gaining a foothold in the Western world. — Gemini.

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Danes go back after pay strike

Copenhagen: Unofficial protest strikes imposed by the Government's imposed settlement of an eight-day industrial dispute seemed to be weakening yesterday, as thousands of Danes went back to work and so quality for Easter holiday pay.

A spokesman for the Employers' Association said up to 30,000 private sector employees were back at work yesterday. Unofficial estimates of the total number on strike in both private and public sectors on Tuesday was about 200,000.

Post, bus and disrupted services were again disrupted and three main petrol terminals in Copenhagen were blocked. But petrol companies said supplies were getting back to normal in the western part of the country.

Denmark's national bank reduced its imposed settlement of other banks yesterday in what bankers said was a mark of confidence in the Government's imposed 2 per cent ceiling on public and private sector wage rises for the next two years.

Danish bankers said the wage curb should cut inflation from over 5 per cent to about 3 per cent this year.

They said the strikes would not have an adverse effect on the Danish economy in the long term because, although they crippled exports, they also stopped expensive imports. Politically, bankers also believed the imposed settlement would not be harmful to the Prime Minister, Mr Poul Schlüter's centre-right Government. One said that given Denmark's \$1.5 billion balance of payments deficit last year, "people understand it is necessary." — Reuters.

Sicilians demonstrate anger at mafia murders

Trapani, Sicily: Thousands of Sicilians joined a protest yesterday to demonstrate their anger at the killing of a mother and two children by a mafia boss.

As one column of demonstrators filed through the streets driven to work on Tuesday, Corriere della Sera. "As well

as killing me they wanted to make an impact," said Mr Palermo, who was slightly injured in the explosion, arrived last year in Sicily from northern Italy where he had completed a four-year inquiry into drugs and arms trafficking. — Reuters.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

London

ADRIAN PHILIPS 324 7814/5. 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Kenneth Hurren recalls British theatre's debt to the director, John Fernald.

A subtle touch

WHEN John Fernald came into the theatre, the art of the director was only just beginning to be recognised. In the early twenties, direction was little more than stage management with interpretation of a dramatist's intentions left more or less to the actors.

The extravaganzas of directors theatre, known since the Sixties, I suspect were anathema to him. His first mentor was Konstantin Stanislavski, who came to Oxford to direct a couple of university productions when Fernald was at Trinity and President of OUDS. When he got his first professional job, as ASM to Harley Granville Barker at the Royal Court in 1928, he could not help comparing Barker's methods unfavourably with those of "Koms", noting that where the great Russian's oblique approach drew the best of which they were capable even from his earnest amateurs, Barker's stern intellectualism and inflexible belief in his own perceptions could suffocate the creative impulse of even a Gielgud.

"Koms", whom Fernald believed largely responsible for the renaissance in English acting before the war was a major influence on his work, especially in the direction of Chekhov.

A Californian by birth, Fernald was an Englishman by adoption from the time he was sent to Marlborough as a boy. His home was always in London. After war service in the Royal Navy, Fernald became director of productions at the Liverpool Playhouse from 1946 to 1949. It was during this period that his first Chekhov production was seen in London: *Cherry Orchard* at the St James's.

Fernald met the Chekhovian challenge more successfully and more consistently than any other director of his generation. First at *Cherry Orchard*, later in *Ivanov*, *Uncle Vanya* and *The Seagull* during his time as co-director (with Roy Rich) of the Arts Theatre Club, and again in *The*

Seagull for the Old Vic (1960), he held that essential balance between comedy and poignancy in these texts in which, as he always recognised, the actual words were of less dramatic importance than what lay between the lines.

Chekhov apart, he directed an enormous variety of plays in the West End in the Fifties: *Ustinov's Love of Four Colonels* and *Moment of Truth*, *The Remarkable Mr Pennycker* and *Tea and Sympathy*, the thriller *Dial M for Murder* and Christopher Fry's *The Firstborn* among others. Among his more notable revivals were Shaw's *Saint Joan*, with Siobhan McKenna (1954) and *Ibsen's Ghosts* with Flora Robson and Michael Hordern. For 10 years, from 1955 to 1965, he was Principal of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art — during its great years, that is, when it finally shed its genteel image and was turning out players of the calibre of Albert Finney, Anthony Hopkins and Tom Courtenay, Sian Phillips and Susan Fleetwood.

Following that he was Professor of Drama at Oakland University, Michigan, where from 1966 to 1970 he also had his own professional company at the campus Meadow Brook Theatre, from which one of his productions transferred remarkably to Broadway. It was, inevitably, *The Cherry Orchard*. He remained in the US for another year or so, taking an other chair in Drama, this time at the State University of New York, before returning with his wife, the Actress Jenny Laird, to their new home in Hampstead.

John Fernald's last London assignment — anti-climatic — was to direct the new cast of *The Mousetrap* in 1982. His book, *Sense of Direction* (Secker and Warburg, 1983), is a distillation of his experience with plays and players. It is arguably the best treatise of its kind that could be read by aspiring directors, not to mention critics.

Televisionary experience

YOU have to hand it to Arthur C. Clarke with parley round the plate. "Mysteries from the files of Arthur C. Clarke, scientist, writer and now 'VISIONARY' intones Anna Ford thrillingly. "In retreat in Sri Lanka he ponders the riddles of this and other worlds." Of other worlds I do no presume to speak but anyone who can stick Yorkshire TV for a series called *Arthur C. Clarke's World of Strange Powers* without stirring from the shade of his golf umbrella has got the riddle of this world well and truly cracked.

Just to give you a tempting, tongue-taste of the thing it will cover such baffling problems as "How does a pole vaulter get his pole on the bus?" "Why, when you do a wash, does everything end up inside the duvet cover?" "What does a little birdie say in its nest at peep of day?" and, of course, "What does the C. Clarke?"

I myself will be in retreat in Monaco, pondering this

how much I admire the way that man has got it all organised.

My own files are at the service of science and I am currently working on a series called *Nancy Banks Smith's Wonderful World of Goosepimples*. It will explore mysteries which have exercised the finest minds since Sir Keith Joseph asked "But how do the birds know it's a sanctuary?"

Just to give you a tempting, tongue-taste of the thing it will cover such baffling problems as "How does a pole vaulter get his pole on the bus?" "Why, when you do a wash, does everything end up inside the duvet cover?" "What does a little birdie say in its nest at peep of day?" and, of course, "What does the C. Clarke?"

I myself will be in retreat in Monaco, pondering this

and that, but I am prepared to put in a token appearance or two, washing my hands of the whole farraigo.

The Visionary was notably down-to-earth about warnings from the future: "Most premonitions can undoubtedly be explained by coincidence. The most incredible events will occur if you wait long enough. Most anecdotes about premonitions cannot be accepted as proof. They should be written down and one man, a scientist, has done just that." The scientist turned out to be Peter Fairley who, when not slaving over a hot bunsen burner, is Yorkshire TV's director of programmes.

Feeling perhaps, with some justice, that the evidence for premonition was on the thin side, The Visionary offered the experience of a friend in Sri Lanka whose foreman warned him to drive carefully. He duly drove care-

fully and nothing happened. His foreman, however, was hit on the head with a brick or something and died. "What he had not foreseen," said The Visionary, "was his own death." You can turn this striking instance of premonition around, peer underneath, rap it slightly on the top and feel nothing but a rising desire to have a brick at it.

In his introduction to *Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World*, the book of an earlier series, The Visionary offered three reasons why a television series about the paranormal would be futile. "There is no general agreement they even exist. Such evidence as does exist is in the form of eye-witness accounts, done for radio but poor fare for television. Until there is some plausible theory to explain the phenomenon there is little one can say intelligently about it."

Nancy Banks Smith probes the mystery of Arthur C. Clarke.

That's true. Take, for instance, the case of Mrs Janet Whitaker of Red Aze, who was struck by a flying cow. Until you can establish that the cow was first struck by a car there is little you can intelligently say but "My God, Mrs Whitaker, are you all right?"

Something has evidently changed. The Visionary's mind about the value of a series on dowling, spoon-bending, reincarnation, death by suggestion and all that I can't imagine what it's a black mystery.

Dr Michael O'Donnell has that air of invincible cheerfulness which gets doctors so rightly disliked. O'Donnell investigates (BBC2) was a valuable report on the social consequences of drink which accounts for 50 per cent of police time and half of all accident cases, as Radio Times rather oddly put it. Like an embarrassingly jolly dog, Dr O'Donnell dug

up the think tank report on alcohol, which the Government carefully buried, and laid it beaming at their feet. Incidentally, a proposed advertising ban on the BBC, I suspect, would not be the most valued advertisement only that they have not.

Medical matters, which no doctor will think are rather in evidence, Dr O'Donnell and a white-coated chum, discussing the recurrent bodies: "An acute episode of pancreatitis, most probably he will not survive this episode... he has been a case of the oesophagus... a direct consequence of alcohol abuse."

No doubt the bodies were beyond caring or hearing but I hope one day to see a patient rise from his bed of pain and, while they discuss him, smile them with a bedpan. On camera.

GREENWICH

Michael Billington

Intermezzo

CHRISTOPHER Fettes is giving us a crash course in Schnitzler. He follows his remarkable revival of *The Lonely Road* with the equally rare *Intermezzo* (1908) which proves the Viennese writer to be one of the great sexual realists of modern drama. Even Strindberg himself rarely dissected a marriage with quite such surgical precision as Schnitzler does in this dark, hermetic, admirable play.

We are in the house of a Viennese composer, Amadeus Adams, in 1910. Everything speaks privileged success: Amadeus is working on his fourth symphony, his beautiful opera-singer wife Cecilia is about to give her first, their marriage is based on total openness. But gradually we see the flaws in the crystal. One summer morning, as the silence rolls

in like thunder, Amadeus and Cecilia decide to separate but to remain passionate friends. When they meet again in October she is rejoicing in her new-found freedom while Amadeus is wracked with jealousy at her liaison with a Court. Having brutally raped his wife, he insensitively demands her return; but she is too far gone on the path of self-discovery even to resume a dishonest marriage.

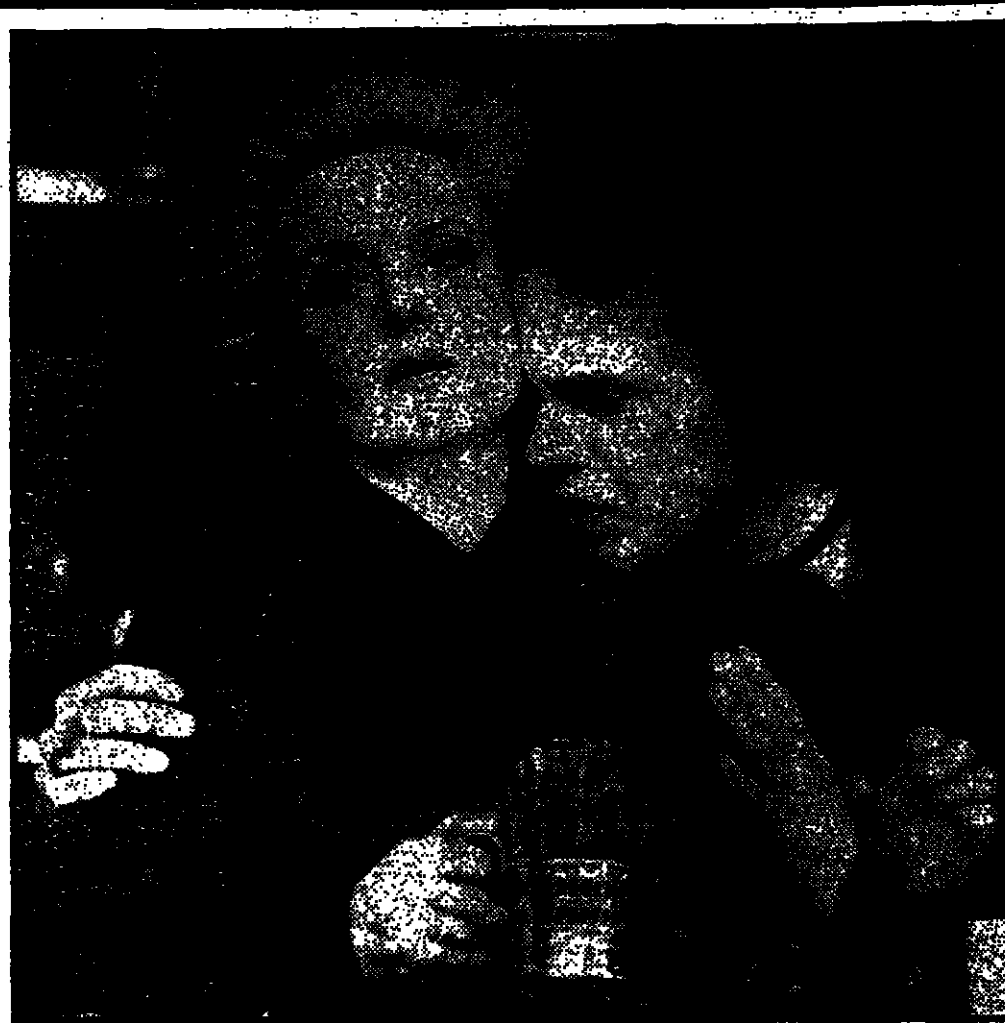
Schnitzler's framework is artificial: the people and the passions he depicts are desperately real. He pins down, with unerring accuracy, the impossibility of friendship where there is still a connecting thread of sexual desire. He also shows the dishonesty of those couples who pretend to a calm superiority about each other's affairs. But, above all, he catches the ardent male vanity that allows the husband and the putative lover to dispose of the wife without regard to her own feelings.

The constant references by Amadeus's librettist-chum (patiently waiting for completion of the third act of a new opera) to the theatricality of the proceedings gives the work a slightly self-conscious, Pirandellian quality. But, within that, Schnitzler tears the veils one by one off the privileged, bourgeois marriage and reveals the lies, the self-deception and the brutality that often exist, at its heart.

Volanda Sonnabend's design and David Lawrence's lighting catch precisely the play's mixture of the real and the artificial: primal passions erupt inside a formal, black-and-white world of Cranach prints, chequered cushions and marble busts. Jonathan Kent, though given to repetitive mannerisms like the proud loss of his head, captures very well Amadeus's decision from elegant, frock-coated artist to shrill and growling hysteria. Sheila Gish even more remarkably suggests a heart deeply divided under an exterior of serene, mask-like beauty. And James Graham's production, which has achieved an evening of limited impact, yet the production does gradually acquire simmering excitement as the traps are set and the chief victims look set for extinction.

Given these defects, it is unsurprising that Mr Petherbridge, who also directs this Incubus production, has achieved an evening of limited impact, yet the production does gradually acquire simmering excitement as the traps are set and the chief victims look set for extinction.

The Secret Agent involves London anarchists of the Thirties, every grim inch of them looking deeply suspicious, an embassy, obviously Russian, and Verloc, the



Jonathan Kent and Sheila Gish: Greenwich Theatre — picture by Douglas R. Jeffery

is the pianist, Jessica Higgs, on full view in the midst of the stage, who accompanies much of the action with her own music which sounds like tentative and discordant improvisation. The fact that this redundant music irritatingly muffles the words of the actors only adds to the impression of a fatal misalliance of words and piano.

Secondly there is Mr Petherbridge himself, who has frequently organised his adaptation in bewildering split scenes so that the action jumps between the dialogue of two sets of people in different locations. The set design by Andrew Feest and Susan Platt, consisting of a few domestic props, including a black upright sofa which doubles as a hansom cab, a black lampstand and an opaque backcloth hardly helps to fix the scenes clearly. Expressionism rather than this tawdry realism would have helped.

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The Secret Agent involves London anarchists of the Thirties, every grim inch of them looking deeply suspicious, an embassy, obviously Russian, and Verloc, the

agent whose bomb goes off in Greenwich Park shattering his simple-minded brother-in-law rather than the Observatory itself.

It is Verloc and his betrayed wife mourning her adored brother, on whom Conrad and his adaptation concentrate their principal concern. And in the shorter, sharper second half of the adaptation, Sally Greenwood as Winnie, the wife who never learned of her husband's secret life until too late, achieves a fine desperation. This is the heart of the matter — and both director and player make it count.

The matching scenes in which the Secretary of State vies with the Assistant Commissioner and Chief Inspector, establish a lost world where terrorism was fought with cruel and lecherous aplomb. Keith Cusburn doubles with remarkable success as the mentally retarded brother and a very smooth assistant commissioner.

BIRMINGHAM

Gerald Larner

CBSO/Kamu

ANYONE who wanted to know why Okko Kamu had been appointed Chief Guest Conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orches-

tra would have found the answer neither in the Hebrides Overture nor even in Sibelius's Third Symphony, in spite of the Finnish connection, but in the *Rosenkavalier* Suite. Here at last, in his performance of the Strauss score, were dramatic flair, passionate emotional commitment, rhythmic exhilaration, voluptuous delight in line and colour — the sort of thing which, for all his skill and intelligence, Kamp all too rarely displays in his conducting.

It's not that he is dull or unsympathetic in any way. It's just that diffidence tends to intrude, as it did in his civilised account of the Mendelssohn overture. Or he can be too deliberate, as in his interpretation of the Sibelius symphony: it was purposeful, plain in its intention and, in the second movement, so graceless as to be laborious. And yet within a few minutes of that, he was conducting a *Rosenkavalier* Suite which inspired some extraordinary, expressive, and brilliant playing by the CBSO, and was as exciting in its way as most performances of the whole opera.

Radu Lupu, soloist in Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto in C minor, was not at his revelatory best on this occasion, though he did play with a characteristic combination of technical surety and emotional sensitivity, which is enough for most of us, after all.

LATCHMERE

Desmond Christy

Dario Fo

DARIO Fo is not only a brilliant satirist, he is also a thinker. He thinks that "the people" have a vast culture, which has been almost obliterated by their oppressors: the bourgeoisie and capitalism. It's the work of his popular theatre to rediscover it. But is there anything to rediscover?

The Worker Knows 300 Words. The Boss Knows 1000 — That's Why He's The Boss, which Fo wrote in 1980, is more about telling the workers what's good for them than about rediscovering. What seems to be wrong with the workers is that they don't know about Slansky Gramsci and Mayakovsky. If you ask one of these workers you will now say something like "Slansky. Who's he then?" That's just what happens in this play. Workers thumb through books in a workers' library until their eyes come to rest on a suitable slogan or account of the show trials and tribulations of the Czech Communist, the Italian Marxist and the revolutionary Russian poet.

This feeble device sends us off into re-enactments of crucial moments in the lives of our heroes. What we learn, if we do not doze off in time, is that Slansky could have saved himself if he had trusted the people, that Gramsci thought the people should become the intellectuals of the Party and that Mayakovsky — who had as high an opinion of the people as Fo does — was betrayed by the revolution. Why a Fiat worker should care about the suicide of a Russian poet who got in the way of a revolution could probably only be answered by considering Fo's rather grandiose notion of his and Mayakovsky's importance. An odd view of history to saddle the people with.

Nor does it make good theatre. This production, directed by Michael Batz, tries very hard to connect the issues raised above with events in the rest of the world but only comes up with a cabaret act of a grotesque Mrs Thatcher dancing with Ronald Reagan (he presents her with a present of a cruise missile) and the Pope dancing the life out of Solidarity. This is what now passes for satire on television. It's a pity to see a theatre borrowing from the box.

The York Theatre Company tackle David Hirst's translation with great gusto but are in sore need of some Fo-like spontaneity to get some response from their audience. It would help if they met some real workers. At the moment this is very English agitprop.

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Jazz briefing

John Surman and Kenny Wheeler join their considerable forces this month for a national tour, in the company of a rhythm section which suits them perfectly: John Taylor, Chris Lawrence, and John Marshall. They start in Sheffield next Wednesday, then it's Manchester (April 11), Stockton (12), Leeds (13) and Birmingham (14); other dates include Southend (April 18), Exeter (20), Torrington (22) and Nottingham (24). Full details from 01-240 2430.

Another tourist is the celebrated but reticent guitarist Tal Farlow: he's in Manchester tonight, Wavendon tomorrow; Woolwich on Sat-

urday and the 100 Club, Oxford Street, on Sunday. Other dates include Glasgow (April 14), Newcastle on Tyne (16), Brighton (19), Leicester (23), Leeds (24), and Stockport (28). Tour details 01-450 5151.

Free is the title of an intriguing jazz opera which opens at Hull: Spring Street Theatre on Tuesday, April 16 for the week. Written by Alan Ayckmore (19) and Bede Dyer (19) and locally-based musician Bernie Cash, and tells the tale of the dramatic rise and long decline of the great saxophonist Lester Young.

Yugoslav trumpeter Dusko Goykovich makes a rare visit to Scotland: he is in Glasgow tonight and Edinburgh tomorrow — with Bobby

Wishart's quartet

Meanwhile, the Cedar Walton Quartet is at Royal Scott's this week and next, then it is a return for Nina Simone.

Records

Evans Parker: *Hook, Dink And Shuffie* (Incus 45). The latest from the experimental and free-improvisers label, which celebrates its 15th year with London concerts this month. Recorded in 1969 at Brussels' Palais des Beaux-Arts, it features a pedigree ensemble of free-players: Evans Parker, Barry Guy, George Lewis and Paul Lytton, exploring mostly slow and spacious pursuits with a good deal of electronic generation of wheezing, oscillating sounds. The characteristics of Parker's playing — needling, high-pitched and seamless soprano, snorting and belling on tenor — inform much of the momentum, and Guy's bass playing is majestic as ever.

Julius Arthur Hemphill and the Jah Band: *Georgia Blue* (Minor Music 003). A brilliant, powerful set, recorded at Williams last year, with American avantist Hemphill in surroundings not unlike Ornette Coleman's Prime Time, but in the company of a group of funk-oriented Europeans. They are a bit hard, brittle-sounding and tense, restricting Hemphill's elbow-room, but his fierce and muscular saxophone breaks boldly through.

John Fordham

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Fur all we know... La Belle et la Bete, right, Tami Stronach and friend in The Neverending Story, left, and Linke Ritzman, centre in Broken Mirrors



Derek Malcolm reviews Marleen Gorris's Broken Mirrors and the other releases — Micki And Maude, The Neverending Story, Fast Talking, and La Belle et la Bete

Beasts in the glass menagerie

"EVEN the nice ones are nasty," says Dora, the brothel's graduate prostitute in Broken Mirrors (Screen on the Green, Screen at the Electric, 18). It is a remark which stays with you after you have seen Marleen Gorris' disturbing second feature. Her first was a Question Of Silence, which marked her out to be one of today's most significant feminist directors.

The new film is even more controversial, and seems designed to make men leave the theatre feeling like whipped dogs. It is a kind of thriller-cum-morality play, which opens with a man dumping a woman's body on waste ground and taking a photograph of it before proceeding to the Happy House whorehouse where an assortment of women cater to the desires of an even odder assortment of men.

Later, it becomes quite clear that the murderer, who we watch following another woman before kidnapping her, and starving her into sub-

mission, is only a particularly sadistic example of the male ego, mirrored each night at the brothel. Dora's statement, it is painfully easy to see, is meant to apply to all men.

This is the chief weakness of an otherwise very strong, brightly-made and well-acted film, since it is difficult to believe whether one is male or female, that a world divided by such things as racism should also be divided by sex. Yet it is also true that unless women realise the urgency of the feminist message, progress is likely to be painfully slow.

It is this sense of impatience and anger that Broken Mirrors imparts so well, as the occupants of the Happy House go about their business, almost all of them deeply disturbed that they have to do it to keep their lives afloat. Sometimes it is difficult to see the difference between the film and those at the opposite end of the spectrum noted for their misogyny. More often, though, it is

highly impressive because, though paranoid, it is patently sincere.

Henriette Tol as Dora, Linke Ritzman as the new girl and Coby Stammenberg as the Madame are particularly good. As for Ms Gorris, she has made a better, more fluent film than A Question Of Silence, and whether one actually likes or approves of it or not, a very powerful one.

What she would think of Blake Edwards' Micki and Maude (Leicester Square Theatre, PG) is obvious — not much. Here we have Dudley Moore making his wife (Ann Reinking) and mistress (Amy Irving) pregnant at roughly the same time, and then trying to minister to both of them right up to and beyond the point of no return.

The film seems to be saying that a man can love two women with sincerity, and who better than Cuddly Dudley, who can make us all laugh at the same time? It's a comedy that stretches the

credulity further and further, the longer it goes on, but still manages some charm and just a little wit. I'm inclined to think after seeing Broken Mirrors, that it is scarcely enough.

Once again Moore seemed a little flattered out in the effort to make him a Hollywood star as, exquisitely coiffed, he runs round in ever smaller circles to accommodate his two mates. Edwards, obviously out to make another 10, tries hard to avoid outright farce, going for a kind of fast-paced romantic comedy that might in other eras have accommodated such as Cary Grant.

The net result is fair to moderate, even if you like this sort of triangular battle of the sexes, gently antipathetic to conventional morality. Five out of 10 perhaps.

Wolfgang Petersen's version of Michael Ende's The Neverending Story (Warner West End etc, U) is the most expensive movie ever made in Germany,

breaking the record set by the same director's The Boat. Those who know the book may see it as nearer to the imagination of Tolkien rather than Disney, and not necessarily exclusively for children.

What Petersen has done, possibly without meaning to, is to push it down-market into children's laps. Thus the monsters and mutants of Fantasia, the land beyond our world which is threatened by The Nothing, become less than one imagined them and all the expense involved goes towards the creation of a much fuzzier dreamworld. Added to that, the American dubbing is grating in what is obviously a European concept.

That said, Bastian's escape from the real world into that of a book's imagination, is nicely done. And the film translates Fantasia with real technical skill, so that the giant Rockbiter, Morla the Tortoise, the evil Gmork and Falkor the friendly Dragon

come beautifully alive. The visuals are comfortably the equal to those of Dune, and Petersen's story-telling ability is everywhere apparent.

What was needed, however, is more bite and passion, so that Ende's insistence that our imaginations are the best weapons against our control by others came over more strongly. This is really kids' stuff, sometimes beautiful to look at but not nearly as resonant as Ende sought to make it.

Ken Cameron's Fast Talking (Classics, Tottenham Court Road and Chelsea, 15) follows the same director's Monkey Grip as an ironic exposition of present Australian discontents. Its protagonist is a 15-year-old from a broken home in Sydney who reacts against authority with a scam for every occasion. Rush to see it, and then ponder what has happened to this view of the world, at once cynical and sentimental,

is heightened by Cameron's impressions of Australia's urban sprawl and the crass suburban attitudes that underpin it. But weakened when the boy meets Steve Bisley's mysterious ex-racing champ who attempts to put him on the right road.

What the film does achieve is an effective counterblast to the pastoral style of Australian film-making with a whole series of spiteful anti-establishment vignettes, and a central performance from Rod Zuanic as the boy that's very lively indeed.

Cocoteau said of La Belle et la Bete (Everyman Hampstead, PG) that he wanted the film to plunge him into a lustral bath of childhood. We now regard it as one of the most poetic and magical combinations of dream and reality ever put on the screen.

The film, which can at last be seen on a new 35mm print, was last released here in 1952, some six years after it was made, and has since

been unavailable except on a worn 16mm copy. It is the first of Cocoteau's films, made with the help of Carne, with music by Georges Auric, costumes and decor by Bernard and a central performance from Jean Marais that immediately made him into a star.

Such a combination was unbeatable in its day, and certainly would be impossible to better now that the cinema equates imagination with technology. Yet it was made only under the greatest of difficulties, among which were the illness of both Cocoteau and Marais, and a shortage of materials for Bernard's remarkable sets.

Under these circumstances, the oneness of the style is amazing, banishing forever the idea that poetry on the screen had to be swamped in fog or fuzziness and producing unforgettable images that were as sharp and hard as those of any realistic drama. Rush to see it, and then ponder what has happened to this sort of cinema since then.

BRIEFING

Best films
A Passage To India (ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue): Lean's rather than Forster's Passage but impressively craftsmanlike, and Ashcroft, Davis and Annerjee give marvellous performances.

Amadeus (ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue): Mozart as genius yobbo, but Shaffer's play is opened out well by Miles Forman and the score isn't bad.

The Killing Fields (Warner West End and release): Deserves its three Oscars, particularly Chris Menges, the cinematographer. Roland Joffe's debut film packs a formidable punch whatever the doubts.

Brazil (Odeon, Leicester Square): Terry Gilliam's superbly mounted 1984-like extravaganza, mating Kafka with Walter Mitty.

Dance With A Stranger (Picture Palace on the Hill): The story of Ruth Ellis, the last woman hanged here, as a feminist sociological document. Miranda Richardson excellent.

Carmen (Lumiere): Rosi's full-blown verismo version of Bizet's opera. With Migenes an erotic Carmen, and Domingo in good voice.

Favourites Of The Moon (Chelsea, Camden Plaza): Georgian director Josselin's Parisian fantasy, brilliantly put together and triumphantly entertaining.

Best on TV
Les Enfants du Paradis (Friday, BBC-2, 2.30): Classic Carné-Prevost collaboration, set in 1840s. With Barrault, Arletty, Brasseur. Enduring favourite.

Georgica (Friday, BBC-1, 11.05): George Cukor's 1944 version of Patrick Hamilton play, with Bergman, Boyer, Cotten. Bergman won Oscar as young bride pushed towards insanity by evil husband.

Avanti (Friday, BBC-2, 10.05): Billy Wilder's 1972 tale of American tycoon in Italy to collect his dead father's estate, with Jack Lemmon, Julie Mills. Some swear by it. All About Eve (Saturday, CA, 10.40): Joseph Mankiewicz's witty, ironic dissection of



Helen Mirren in The Long Good Friday, television, Monday

theatre life, made in 1950 with Bette Davis, Anne Baxter, George Sanders. Still remarkable.

Go West (Sunday, CA, 1.00): Silent Buster Keaton comedy, made in 1925, with jersey cow as leading lady.

Our Hospitality (Monday, CA, 8.30): More Keaton, with new Karl Davies score, starring wife Natalie Talmadge and father Joseph Keaton. Made in 1923.

The Conversation (Sunday, BBC-2, 8.40): 1974 Coppola wire-tapping saga, set in San Francisco, with Gene Hackman as bugger eventually bugged.

Gloria (Monday, BBC-2, 9.40): 1980 John Cassavetes, starring his wife Gena Rowlands, as an ex-mobster's moll tangling with the Mafia. Quirky comedy thriller made in 1980.

Will Hay Comedies (Saturday, Sunday, Monday, BBC-2, early afternoons): Three

Marcel Varnel directed movies, certainly among the best of British comedy, kicking off with the classic Ghost Of St Michael's on Saturday. Ask A Policeman and Old Bones Of The River follow.

The Thirty-Nine Steps (Monday, BBC-1, 10.50): Among the best of Hitchcock's British thrillers, made in 1935 with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll.

Blazing Saddles (Saturday, BBC-1, 9.00): Mel Brooks' famous cod Western, made in 1974 and still going strong. First time on British television.

The Long Good Friday (Monday, ITV, 9.15): 1979 John MacKenzie thriller which helped to start current British revival, with Bob Hoskins as East End crook. Helen Mirren as moll.

Special interest
THE WORK OF Soviet director Nikita Mikhalkov, which includes the Chekhovian A Nest Of Gentlefolk, is highlighted at the National Film Theatre this month, along with several other more obviously intriguing seasons. Nest and the later A Slave Of Love are showing this Tuesday, and on April 15 there starts a five-day run of Unfinished Piece For Mechanical Piano, which is actually adapted from Chekhov's first play. Mikhalkov also made Oblomov, which shows on April 19.

One of the finest of the Thames Silent spectaculars, The Thief Of Bagdad, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is revived at the Royal Festival Hall on Tuesday, with full orchestra, conducted by Carl Davis, who wrote the score. The presentation was one of

the highlights of last year's London Festival.

Meanwhile the Cahiers Du Cinema and German musical seasons at the NFT are in full flow with Promising Angel Face tonight, and Land's Beyond A Reasonable Doubt and Ray's Rebel Without A Cause tomorrow. Each of these directors were highly praised by Cahiers writers, and they were right in two out of three cases. Pabst's version of the Brecht Weill The Threepenny Opera shows in the German season on Sunday.

The GLC-backed anti-racist season continues in various London venues to the end of the month — Jackson Lane Community Centre shows Salman Perazada's Malik, prohibited in Pakistan, on April 9, and Tomas Alea's magnificent The Last Supper from Cuba on April 18, and then Gurney's remarkable Yol on April 24.

Outside London, Rossi's beautifully visualised and sung version of Carmen starts a run at Edinburgh's Filmhouse today, to be followed by David Hare's Wetherby

and Jonathan Demme's Stop Making Sense as the other two main attractions of the month. Tomorrow and on Saturday, Bradford Film Theatre's second screen shows Franco Rossi's Babylon, one of the best films made here about immigrant blacks.

From Monday the main programme — on Rohmer's Full Moon in Paris for three days. Norwich's Cinema City, as part of its contribution to British Film Year, shows Dance With A Stranger on April 24, with Mike Newell, the director, and star Miranda Richardson down to attend. Meanwhile, there's Cal, Wetherby, and Another Country also on the April programme — the latter two with more guests. The April programme at the Phoenix, Oxford, includes Cal, Fantasia, Carmen, Spring Symphony, and Paris, Texas. The first two for a week from tomorrow, sharing the two screens. Chapter, Cardiff, show the Australian Annie's Coming Out, from Saturday to Tuesday — one of Australia's best over the last year or so.

Derek Malcolm

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The fact is that Mrs Thatcher's incomes policy in the private sector (realism

The judicial commission of inquiry investigating the Langa massacre in South Africa on the 25th anniversary of Sharpeville has already brought off two achievements which may well outweigh any conclusions it might reach. The evidence given so far to Mr Justice Kannemeyer has demonstrated beyond doubt that the police

The President has already said of Langa and the reaction to it that he will not allow anyone to stop him maintaining law and order, and he has gone out of his way to defend the relentless Mr Le Grange. What this means is made clear, among other events, by the current arraignment of some of the leaders of the multiracial United Democratic Front on the capital charge of high treason, which has tended to be overshadowed by Langa. This awesome allegation seems to be based on nothing

To some extent, of course, the entry of the Sainsburys and their millions has simplified the issues. Whatever building does eventually emerge will not include the private commercial development which was, befitting the mood of our times, originally deemed essential to finance the gallery extension. That is one plus factor. The National Gallery shops and restaurant will

This in turn raises a second point. Trafalgar Square, as Mr Rodney Mace argued persuasively in his 1976 book on its history, is an "impenitent and rather vulgar" monumental celebration of the British Empire. It is, quite simply, not very well designed, a verdict which applies with especial force to Wilkins's second rate neo-classical gallery (itself, let it not be forgotten, the result of a competition — and of public spending). And yet so powerful are the forces of conservation that the square and its buildings, Prince Charles's "old friend," are inviolate. Perhaps that is because we no longer know what should be celebrated in the principal public square of our principal city. But it is a testament to Thatcherite Britain's crippled sense of civic virtue and planning that there is no place for modernism there, even in one corner.

The US wish-lists that are too dangerous for us to grant

Thus improvements in space-based tracking and intelligence gathering and the development of an anti-ICBM "umbrella defence" could equally well form the basis of effective anti-satellite (Asat) weapons. Moreover, it is clear that it would be a far less far-fetched demand for engineering Asat weapons using this technology than to use it to construct President Reagan's mythical impregnable defence capable of rendering nuclear weapons "obsolete and totally impotent".

The harsh reality is that

tempted to acquiesce in this double-edged fantasy of "assured survival" and the presumed short-term costs through the proposed shares in the SDI "research" bonanza. We should respond firmly and with due regard for the realities of the situation as it sits an ally, not a vassal state. — Yours faithfully,

(Dr) Denis R. Hall,
Department of Applied
Physics,
The University of Hull.

Sir,—While quoting easy analogies from Roman his-

tory, Julian Critchley and others who believe in military might should set such comparisons in a wider context.

Yes, perhaps Britain and Western Europe do represent the equivalent of the more civilised Greek provinces of the present "Great Eastern" that is any comfort to us because it implies that we are a subversive element of a centrally controlled Western world plundered both for its art treasures and economic resources to sustain external defences and internal repression.

In that case the barbarians literally the people beyond the language and cultural barriers of the empire — must be the Communist bloc, the non-aligned, and the impoverished states of the Third World.

Through the logic of the escalating struggle between the two, the Romans also developed an SDI — the mobile field armies and fleets — but for the provincials this did not mean more security, only greater standardisation, potential suppression and living conditions equivalent to barbarism.

To talk of us as provin-

Sir,—President Reagan signs the opening ball on the floor of the New York stock exchange (Guardian, March 29) and speaks to wild applause from those who have enjoyed "the greatest bull market in New Street history." We're going to let the bull loose," he proclaims to a world where such crude insistence on the economics of confrontation leaves another child dead every minute.

Every bullish word fuels enmity, puts lives at risk, and feeds the arms-trade merchants at the expense of the poor millions. But of course, "the bull market is nothing yet," he says. Some have seen too much; with

This is what Sir Thomas More spoke out against so long ago: "A certain conspiracy of rich men to oppress their own commodities under the name and title of the common wealth." Against the profits of Third World hunger, poverty and daily death, More's indictment of the rich is still as timely as telling sense in a Reagan-Thatcher world.

"So much corn and grain might be found in rich men's barns, if they'd been searched as beggar divided bread from the famine and pestilence hath killed, no man at all should have felt that plague and penury. So easily might men get their living if that same voracious princess, lady money, did not devour all the way between us and our living."

But bulls have no ears for such words. So how are we to defend ourselves? — Yours, etc., Christopher Hampton.

21 Ermine Way
Arlington, Cambs

It was not Lord Chief Justice Mansfield who said that "as soon as a man sets foot on English soil, he is free." These were the words of Lord Chancellor Henley in 1782, but they did not in practice put an end to slavery in this country.

What Mansfield ruled in 1772 was that a master might compel a slave to leave these shores against his will. That didn't end slavery here either, and it remained lawful until 1833, not 1807 as Mr Coleman states.

It's simply not true that Bristol and Liverpool "rarely saw a slave". There are numerous records in local 18-century newspapers and in London newspapers of the sale of slaves, as well as numerous hue-and-cry advertisements for runaways.

Running away, in fact, was one of the most common means by which 10,000 black slaves emancipated themselves. By the 1790s

the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station. It will not.

Should the project receive Government approval, the pressurised water reactor (PWR) will be built by British manufacturers for the most part. They will be managed by the joint Central Electricity Generating Board-National Nuclear Corporation Project Management Team.

The report, containing many other inaccuracies, does little more than re-invent the wheel for a second time. The story of Westinghouse's involvement in the project is not new. NNC first signed a technology transfer agreement with Westinghouse in 1977. That is public knowledge. CEGB confirmed Westinghouse was the contractor for the Sizewell plant in 1980. That is public knowledge. The CEGB awarded a contract to Westinghouse for the supply of the reactor's primary circuit last year, and informed the public of this.

Sir—Bryant Round (Letter March 20) is entitled to advance the holler-than-thou anti-strike posture of the Professional Association of Teachers as an accurate and honest statement of that organization's position. But has he told his members that Sir Keith's pet PAT "holds no brief for the Tory Government." If he expects his own members to believe that Sir Keith doesn't expect many others to believe most of his points about Sir Keith's salary structure proposals.

There was no significant move toward professional wage except for the chosen few; there wasn't even jam tomorrow for the majority of teachers. There is no such thing as even in the world as a "tighter definition of a professional job." Sir Keith Joseph himself has affirmed consistently that there never was, or ever will be any extra money available, whatever we agree to.

We were sold down the river by last year's arbitration. But for the NUT we would be in the same boat with the year's salary structure. PAT may wish conveniently to forget its origins and pose as not being on the side of the Government. But it is not on the side of teachers.

It spends more time than the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State in unsubstantiated and inaccurate denigration of the views, efforts, and work of the vast majority of professionals in the education service.

Yours faithfully,
David Armstrong,
1 Swallow Close,
Esh Winning, Durham.

SILK: "The decision by an industrial tribunal (Guardian, April 1) that a British Leyland worker was not unfairly sacked after assaulting a supervisor who had called him a 'black bastard' is interesting."

Apart from the apparent lack of concern about the unthinking racism that is deeply rooted in our national culture, it reveals much about the state of our politics. A striking miner can shout "Scab" at a "new face," be arrested, charged, and punished by the courts, and then be sacked by his employer as a consequential penalty. Yet a supervisor can swear at and racially abuse a subordinate and be exonerated.

What constitutes an insult and whether you can get away with it seems to depend on where you stand in the managerial hierarchy.—Yours sincerely,
**Anthony Carew,
Manchester.**

DARTMOOR: Hundreds of churches in Britain are dedicated to St Michael the dragon-slayer, and many occupy hill-top sites. St Michael de Rupe, Brentor, is small and inaccessible; it is on a black and volcanic rock which rises abruptly from the hill-country near the moor and just within the National Park boundary. This would be the intersection of ancient ley lines and has certainly been a focal point for far longer than the thirteenth-century church. The whole sweep of the western moor is sometimes visible from St Michael's, which is only a few feet from the precipice at one point in diminishing visibility we saw that Great Links To was still snow-streaked. It is still in a fine stance, a file of weather-beaten pony trekkers was homeward bound—it is good that the moor is used in this way. Recounting a friend, training for the Ten-Tors Walk, has returned

DARTMOOR: Hundreds of churches in Britain are dedicated to dragons, dragon-slayers, and many occupy hill-top sites. St Michael de Rupe, Brentor, is small and inaccessible: a sack of sticks of volcanic rock which rises abruptly from the hill-country near the moor and just within the National Park boundary. The intersection of ancient village lines and has certainly been a focal point for far longer than the thirteenth-century church is the oldest. The whole sweep of the western moor is sometimes visible from St Michael's which is only a few feet from the precipice at the top. In diminishing visibility we saw that Great Links Tor was still snow-dusted, and the moor beyond, a fine of weather-beaten, pony trekkers was a homeward-bound—it is good that the moor is used in this way. A friend, training for the Ten Towns Walk, has returned from a night under canvas in thick mist and driving rain. He says that he can reach many of their churches. Dartmoor can seem a God-forsaken place in weather and progress is so slow if you are miserable. But 15-year-olds see themselves against the magic dragon and deal with their own inner resistance. He says that he will whatever their score. Returning to Brentor, the nearest village is a mile away: white-washed cottages were in stark contrast to the black paintwork and blocks of white quartz in the garden walls add to a sombre, monochromatic scene. We dashed through the rain to St Michael's, the aisle a small tortoise-shell, the ground being too hard to be trodden underfoot. Coaxed it on to the Lenten ales on a side altar—what a fine illustration of East Angles more than the history of the butter.

BRIAN CHURCH

Sir,—Jonathan Wood's experience (Letters, March 28) in the South African Government and police stations on incidents in which black South Africans are killed by the police obviously does not extend much to Sharpeville in 1960, when 69 were killed.

The official statements on that occasion were similar to those issued after Uitenhage's violent crowd attacking the police forced to fire in self-defence etc.

Unfortunately for the authorities — and unbeknown to them — a photographer from Drum magazine was present and his flash cameras and police perched on armoured vehicles spraying fleeing men, women, and children with bullets from automatic weapons gave the High Court official account.

Mr Botha must be thinking his lucky stars that there appears to have been no independent photographic witness of the Uitenhage killings.

(Mrs) Adelaine Hain. London SW 5.

Sir,—The South African police officer who ordered his men to shoot at the black funeral marchers outside Uitenhage, admits (Guardian, April 2) that the 19 were murdered on the streets of one stone being thrown.

How is Mr Wood (Letters, March 28) going to rephrase his justification of these murders now that the "unprovoked factor" has been shown, by the very South African responsible, to be the lies some of us always knew they were?—Yours truly, Denning

5 Bawthirley Road, Greenock.

Sir, I am interested in the Post Office problems in London. There was a rumour on the Isle of Skye last year that the Kyle of Lochalsh Post Office—on the mainland—had bought a machine capable of stamping 10,000 letters a day.

It seemed rather fantastic, but as we knew the ladies in the telephone exchange had been superseded by a machine, we were not surprised. However, the other day I got a letter from Skye and, sure enough, it has the Kyle of Lochalsh stamp on it.

I can imagine in the middle of Scotland—say Rannoch Moor—something like the Tower of Babel: a stamping machine for all Scotland. We have a Gaelic stamp there, but there is a difference between sense and madness." Perhaps you don't have it in England.—Yours truly,

Mary Rona Macnab.
Sheffield.

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FUTURES

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The black line is the sound picture of a meandering channel, half a mile wide and 4,000 metres down off the mouth of the Amazon.

Still waters can run deeper than you think

From the Amazon basin the rivers move east. They don't stop when they reach the Atlantic Ocean, either. Neil Kenyon reports on the new seabed mapping of oxbows and meanders 12,000 feet below the waves — a mapping that could lead to the opening up of the planet's final, and extremely lucrative, new frontier

THE bottom of the deep ocean is a vast, dark and little known world. Here even the fish need lights, or good eyesight, if they are ever to see one another and mate. Fortunately for them, most are so equipped.

Because light and other electromagnetic radiation does not penetrate very far through water, we cannot explore the ocean using the same remote sensing techniques that are used for the exploration of the surface of the earth and planets. Instead, we have to rely on sound for mapping the seabed, because sound travels easily through water.

When sound is directed vertically downwards from the sea surface, by sources such as echo-sounders and seismic profilers, it follows simple paths. The time that it takes to bounce back from the sea-floor and the layers beneath the sea-floor are easily measured and readily displayed as vertical profiles, although very many profiles are needed to make a map of a three-dimensional surface.

This vertical profiling is the basic technique for offshore oil exploration. Paradoxically, it is cheaper and easier to explore the shape of the layers beneath the sea-

floor than it is to explore the shape of the layers beneath the land, where we still rely mainly on extrapolation from observations made at the land surface. There is no cheap replacement for the geologist with a hammer, clinometer and an eye for the landscape.

In order to get a bird's eye view of the underwater landscape, sound has to be beamed sideways. There are many technical problems in displaying a relatively undistorted sound picture, most caused by the complex layered structure of sea water which distorts the sound path. Thus our ability to visualise the landscape beneath the sea is, in many ways, inferior to our ability to see the landscape of the neighbouring planets that have been visited by space probes.

"The amazing view from the rim of the Grand Canyon has been a great stimulus to geologists. Barring some as yet untold miracle, we can never get the same broad vistas of the large sea-floor canyons," thus wrote the eminent marine geologist Professor Francis Shepard of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California, and his colleague, Robert Dill.

However, they spoke too soon. In that same year, 1966, the National Institute of Oceanography (now the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences) was designing an acoustic system for looking at the landscape of the deep sea. It would be a big brother to the short-range sidescan sonar that had been used by scientists at NIO for a decade. These early studies of the rocks and mobile sands in the shelf seas around the British Isles had produced some of the most spectacular pictures of the sea-floor ever obtained. Nevertheless, it was a bold decision to commit a major effort to building a large, powerful sonar to look at the deepest parts of the ocean floor.

Incidentally, the short range sidescan sonar exemplifies a familiar story. The invention of scientists working for the British Government, it has since become one of the routine tools of the offshore industry. Hundreds of sets are now in use. Most of them built and sold by Japanese and American firms.

However, the long-range sonar built at IOS and known as Gloria has, for the past 15 years, been the only such device. It views swathes of sea-floor up to 30 miles across and can cover ground

at a rate that is at least five times that of its nearest, American, rival.

To date it has covered about two per cent of the world's oceans and has seen much improvement in both picture quality and in its mechanical handling at sea. One of the main avenues for future improvement is in the use of image processing as used, for instance, on satellite photographs. As yet, this is in its infancy for sidescan sonar, and the costs are high. Experienced interpreters are still required to sift the useful information from the miscellany of images of the underwater landscape being produced. Spectacular false colour images of the underwater landscape will soon become familiar.

The ability to make maps of the deep sea-floor is not just an academic exercise or merely "Source of the Nile" exploration. The efficient exploitation of deep sea minerals is still some time off, but fast approaching. However, the main value of work with Gloria is in the light it sheds on the geological processes that take place beneath the sea. The accompanying pic-

ture is one example, of many, of the power of the sidescan method. During a survey of Brazil it was found that the huge Amazon river basin is matched beneath the sea by an enormous deposit of material that is not only derived from the Amazon but is covered by features that greatly resemble large rivers such as the Amazon itself.

Branching of channels, extreme sinuosity and abandonment of meanders can be clearly seen. Even the scale of the channels is similar to that of the earth's larger rivers. Such meanders have also been found with Gloria from off the mouths of the Rhone, the Nile and the Mississippi, which are all areas of rapid sedimentation. This sinuosity was not detected by previous work that had attempted to map the channels using the more generally available vertical profiling techniques.

In the early part of this century the discovery of submarine valleys even at great depths was usually taken to mean that they had been cut by rivers and then drowned by a rise of sea level or a sinking of the land. Even today, such processes cannot be dismissed out of hand because recent discoveries have shown that very dramatic falls of sea level

occurred in the Mediterranean basin. Some six million or so years ago the entire Mediterranean ocean dried out, and did so repeatedly, allowing its slopes to be deeply eroded by rivers. However, such falls of sea level have not happened to any but the fringes of other oceans.

In the 1950s a new natural process for cutting submarine valleys was discovered. It was shown that a dense cloud of mud and sand, stirred up by an underwater landslide, would travel downslope. The speed and erosive power of such turbidity currents are documented from records of the exact time at which they successively cut submarine telephone cables that lie in their path.

One of the latest of these dramatic underwater events occurred at 1.55 pm on October 16, 1978. A 300-metre long earthwork that was being built out into the sea, near Nice, slid precipitously out of sight. Approximately 400 million cubic metres of earth and some contractors' vehicles vanished, causing a tidal wave several metres high that swept over the neighbouring shoreline of the French Riviera. (Fortunately the holiday season was over.) Nearly four hours later, and 60 miles away, the resulting

turbidity current cut the cable that runs between Genoa and Majorca. Later it cut the cable from Genoa to Sardinia. The current is estimated to have reached 25 miles an hour as it careered down the continental slope.

It is significant that the Nice Slide was man made. Relatively few natural submarine slides happen today. For the most part they and the canyons that they excavate are a phenomenon of times when the seashore was out near the edge of the shelves that rim the continents.

In future, the Gloria system will probably be used mainly by foreign interests, in spite of the fact that we have not yet used it to survey more than a small portion of the deep sea-floor designated by the United Kingdom. In the past it has been hired out for co-operative work with oil companies and government-funded bodies from Brazil, France, Norway and the USA. We are now part-way into a seven-year programme to survey the entire Exclusive Economic Zone of the USA. After the converted Hull trawler Farnella docked in San Diego this summer after its survey off the Pacific coast of the USA, the Secretary for the Interior, William Clark,

compared our survey to the Lewis and Clark expedition which had opened up the American West in 1805.

This was praise indeed, though speaking as a geologist, one would rather that it had been compared with the Powell expedition through the Grand Canyon which had greater importance to the progress of geological science.

Undoubtedly, when President Reagan declared the extension of mineral rights out to 200 miles from the coasts of the USA it was a major historical event. Given the enormous area, larger than the size of the onshore USA, and the potential for mineral wealth, it was one day to be seen by the American public — hitherto apathetic to the new frontier — as being of great significance. After all, Alaska, which was bought for \$7,000,000 was regarded as a waste of money. But not any more.

This British survey will spearhead the systematic exploration of this new American and will undoubtedly provide the basic map from which much interesting science will be done.

Neil Kenyon is a geologist at the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences.

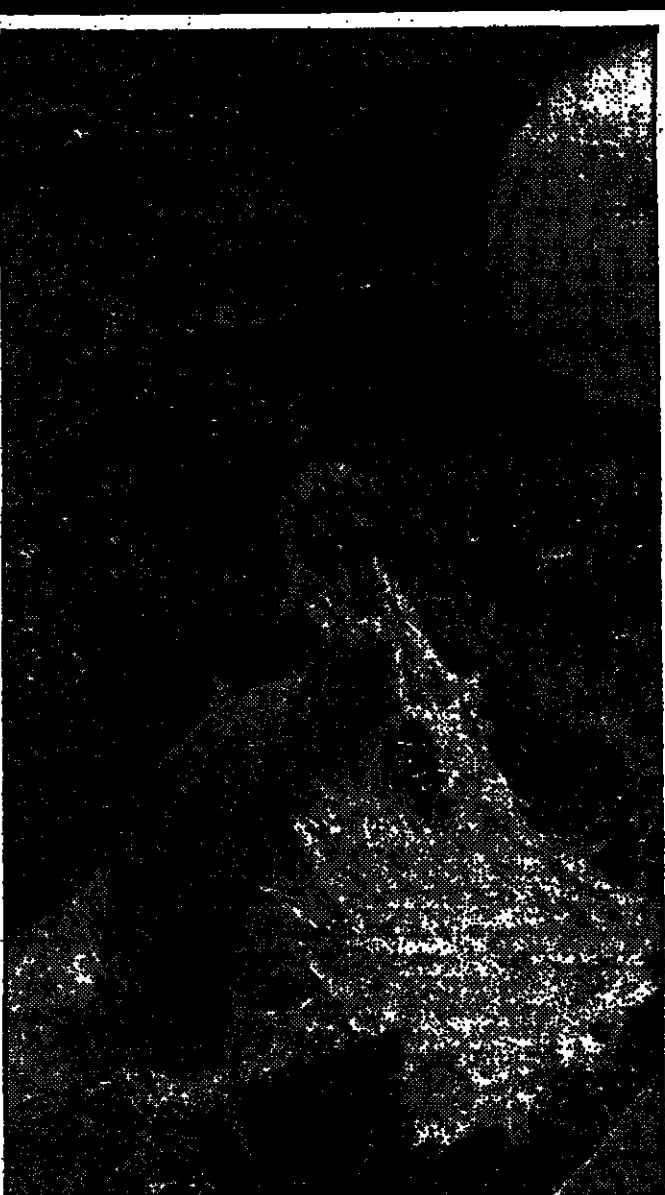
FOR THE porpoise and bottle nose dolphin, the term "to be half asleep" can be taken quite literally. These mammals have the peculiar ability to sleep with one side (hemisphere) of the brain at a time, with the other hemisphere remaining awake. Roles are reversed every few hours throughout the normal night time sleep period. To add to this intriguing sleep pattern, one eye remains open and the other closed, again with a periodic reversal throughout the night. This event seems to be independent of the arousal state of the two hemispheres.

These recent and remarkable findings have been made by Dr Lev Mukhametov and colleagues, at the Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals, USSR Academy of Sciences, in Moscow. In all, 30 animals were studied, and all revealed the same sleep patterns. But as only porpoises and bottle nose dolphins were studied, it is not known whether this sleep is a common characteristic of the whale family. While all terrestrial mammals, including humans, seem to sleep with both hemispheres at once, other marine mammals may follow the dolphin. Mukhametov has also looked at three species of seal, the Caspian, harp and northern fur seal. The first two showed no signs of "half sleep," but it was present to some extent in the fur seal.

So far as it is known, all mammals, apart from egg-laying mammals, have three types of sleep: light sleep, deep sleep and REM sleep (rapid eye movement sleep, also known as dreaming sleep in humans) — all, that is, except the porpoise and bottle nose dolphin, as they have no REM sleep. Mukhametov carried out exhaustive measures for REM sleep, but found none. As expected, all three species of seal had REM sleep.

A typical night's sleep in these two dolphin species lasts for about 12 hours, starting with one hemisphere sleeping for about two hours and the other remaining awake. This sleep consists of approximately two-thirds light sleep and one-third deep sleep. Then follows about one hour of wakefulness in both hemispheres, two hours of light sleep and deep sleep in the other hemisphere and another hour of wakefulness in both hemispheres and so on throughout the night. Occasionally light sleep may occur at once, but hemispheres never happens such an event. The fur seal, in deep sleep, a quarter of the time, usually the rest in light sleep and REM sleep in both hemispheres at once, but only has deep sleep in one hemisphere at a time, with the other one in light sleep or wakefulness.

The eye which remains open during sleep in the dolphin changes from side to side independently in sleeping hemisphere. In dolphins, all information from each eye goes to the opposite hemisphere, unlike most other mammals where this



Dolphin at play: but do they dream?

How the dolphin floats off to sleep

Rocked in the cradle of the deep, the dolphin and the porpoise nod off in a most curious way. Jim Horne explains

information goes to both hemispheres. This open eye seems to remain vigilant, even if its hemisphere is asleep.

Mukhametov has been able to "sleep deprive" one hemisphere at a time in the dolphin by awakening the animal each time the hemisphere selected for deprivation went to sleep. The other hemisphere was allowed to sleep normally. The non-deprived hemisphere did not attempt to sleep longer in compensation, but on recovery the deprived hemisphere took extra sleep and regained much of its lost deep sleep. Mukhametov concluded that each hemisphere needed to sleep, and especially to take deep sleep.

In dolphins, the main connecting pathway between the two hemispheres, the corpus callosum, is poorly developed. Although this could be a

reason why the two hemispheres can sleep independently, Mukhametov disagrees and points out that other mammals with a poorly developed corpus callosum, such as the opossum, have normal bilateral sleep.

Similarly, when this pathway is severed in mammals with a fully formed corpus callosum, they still carry on with bilateral sleep. Sleep on one side of the brain in the dolphin goes below the hemispheres and is found in lower brain regions, for example the thalamus. Interestingly, some dolphins showed more sleep in the right hemisphere compared with the left, and others vice versa.

Why do these members of the dolphin family have such peculiar sleep? Mukhametov emphasises that marine mammals face the problem of sleeping in the water combined with a need to swim to

the surface in order to breathe. This seems to have been solved in different ways. Seals (which, by the way, will sleep on land rather than in the sea if given the choice) are able to inhibit prolonged breath holding and physical immobility during sleep, with brief arousals for swimming to the surface to breathe. In this way both hemispheres may sleep at once, with one both hemispheres waking in order to enable a swim to the surface.

Dolphins seem to have evolved their unihemispheric sleep as an alternative mechanism, with the awake hemisphere enabling them to breathe normally, and also to continue swimming (for reasons which are not completely clear). In those mammals having bilateral sleep, this type of sleep causes a paralysis in muscles associated with body posture and movement. So such a condition would be incompatible with any need to move, and this may be the reason for the loss of REM sleep in the dolphin which has to keep swimming during sleep.

Dolphins have a further peculiar problem with breathing during sleep. Mukhametov has shown that, if deep sleep is induced in both hemispheres of the dolphin at once, by use of drugs, then the animal ceases breathing entirely, and so it avoids this situation through "half sleep." But this problem does not seem to be present in the fur seal, as such an induction of bilateral deep sleep does not impair breathing.

Dolphin sleep may shed some light on our understanding of the function of sleep. In mammals, including humans, some people have argued that one function is to cause physical immobility in order to conserve energy and to reduce the risk of attention from predators. But this hardly seems to be the case for dolphins, which swim continuously during sleep. This type of sleep is hazardous to this animal, but rather than do away with sleep through evolution, the dolphin has had not only to retain sleep, but to modify it in a remarkable way.

This suggests that sleep serves an essential purpose. Although sleep is controlled by the brain, it is this organ which also shows the most complex physiological changes during sleep, indicating that the brain may be in most need of sleep, presumably for recovery from the impositions of wakefulness. In fact, as far as we know, sleep causes few, if any, other body changes to show any major change in activity which could be of this recovery nature.

Deep sleep seems to be a particularly essential form of sleep to the dolphin (as well as to humans), in spite of the problems it causes for the animal. On the other hand, REM sleep seems to be more dispensable and not such an essential form of sleep as many would believe. But do dolphins still dream?

The dynamics of the dinosaurs

T. Rex could have stood on one leg. Robert Walgate reveals more

A BRITISH professor of applied mechanics, Professor R. McNeil Alexander of the University of Leeds, has taken to weighing dinosaurs. Model ones. He's been hanging them from beam balances (or the tail, floating them in water, cutting the legs off them, and weighing them again, section by section.

Eccentric? Not exactly. Professor Alexander is an expert on the physics of animals, and he has been applying his talents to dinosaurs, in an attempt finally to say all we can about whether dinosaurs ran, walked, hopped, lunged, lifted their necks

into trees or sank into the mud.

Take Diplodocus, for example, the long-necked long-tailed lump of a dinosaur that in most models looks like a piece of plastic that's been rolled at both ends. Alexander estimates its mass as 18.5 tons (compared to a large male African elephant's 5 tons). Most reconstructions show its head and tail, floating them in the ground. But could Diplodocus stand on its hind legs? Not if its centre of gravity was too far forward. But Alexander's measurements show that, because of the essentially empty space of the lungs, and the heavy hindquarters and tail, Diplodocus's centre of gravity was far enough back that it could have stood on two legs, perhaps to browse on tall trees.

Over 70 per cent of Diplodocus's weight rested on its hind legs (even allowing for some of the tail resting on the ground), and only a quarter on its forelegs. Alexander estimates, Stegosaurus had a similar proportion, and Triceratops shared its weight equally forward and back (and was thus less likely to have ever stood erect). By contrast, most modern quadrupedal mammals support only 40 per cent of their weight on their back legs. Broadly speaking, therefore, dinosaurs had big bottoms.

And did dinosaurs sink in the mud? None of the dinosaurs Alexander studied would have had more difficulty in muddy ground than modern cattle, he estimates. Standing on its two 85cm-long hind feet, Tyrannosaurus would have exerted more

pressure on the ground than an elephant, but about the same as a cow. Iguanodon would have been lighter on its feet. But tracks of another, heavier dinosaur, the 4-ton Apatosaurus, suggest its feet exerted pressures three times higher than that of a cow. These are similar to the maximum pressures recommended in military circles for the pressures of tank tracks on clay soils. Alexander notes, so Apatosaurus must have had to tread carefully.

And could any dinosaur stand on one leg? Alexander doesn't speculate. But going by the above figures, at least Tyrannosaurus could have done it without sinking. And wouldn't it have made a fine circus act?

Reference: Zoological J. (1985) vol. 83, p. 1.

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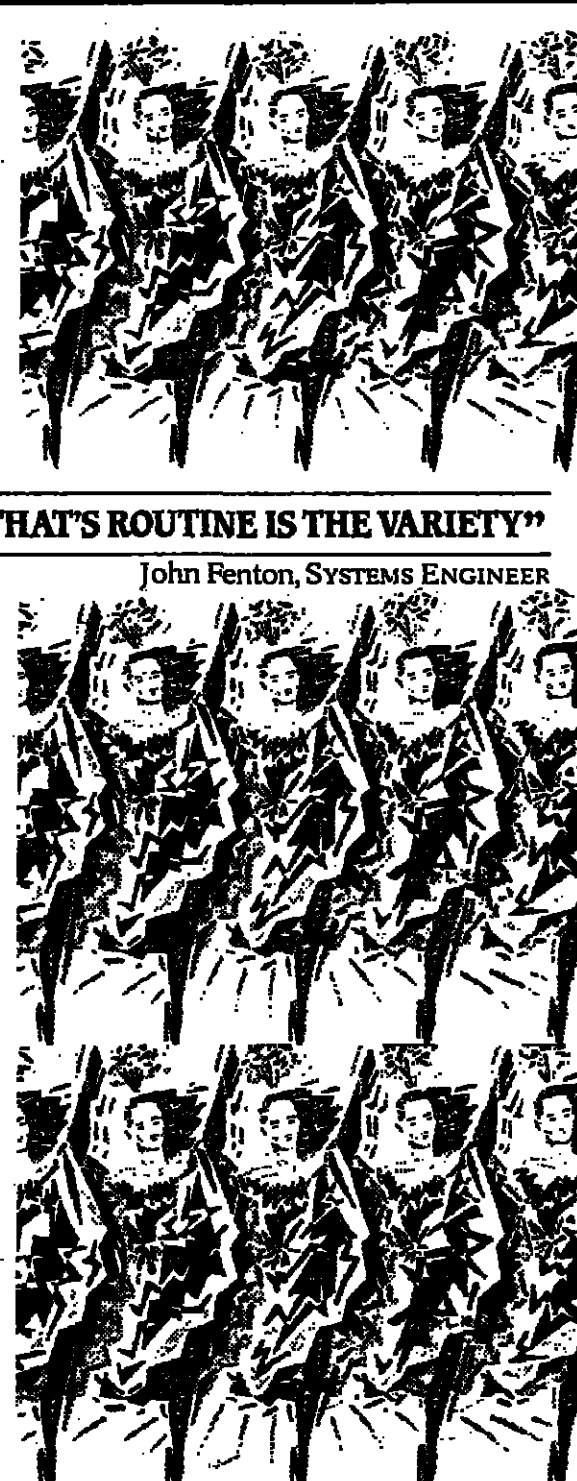
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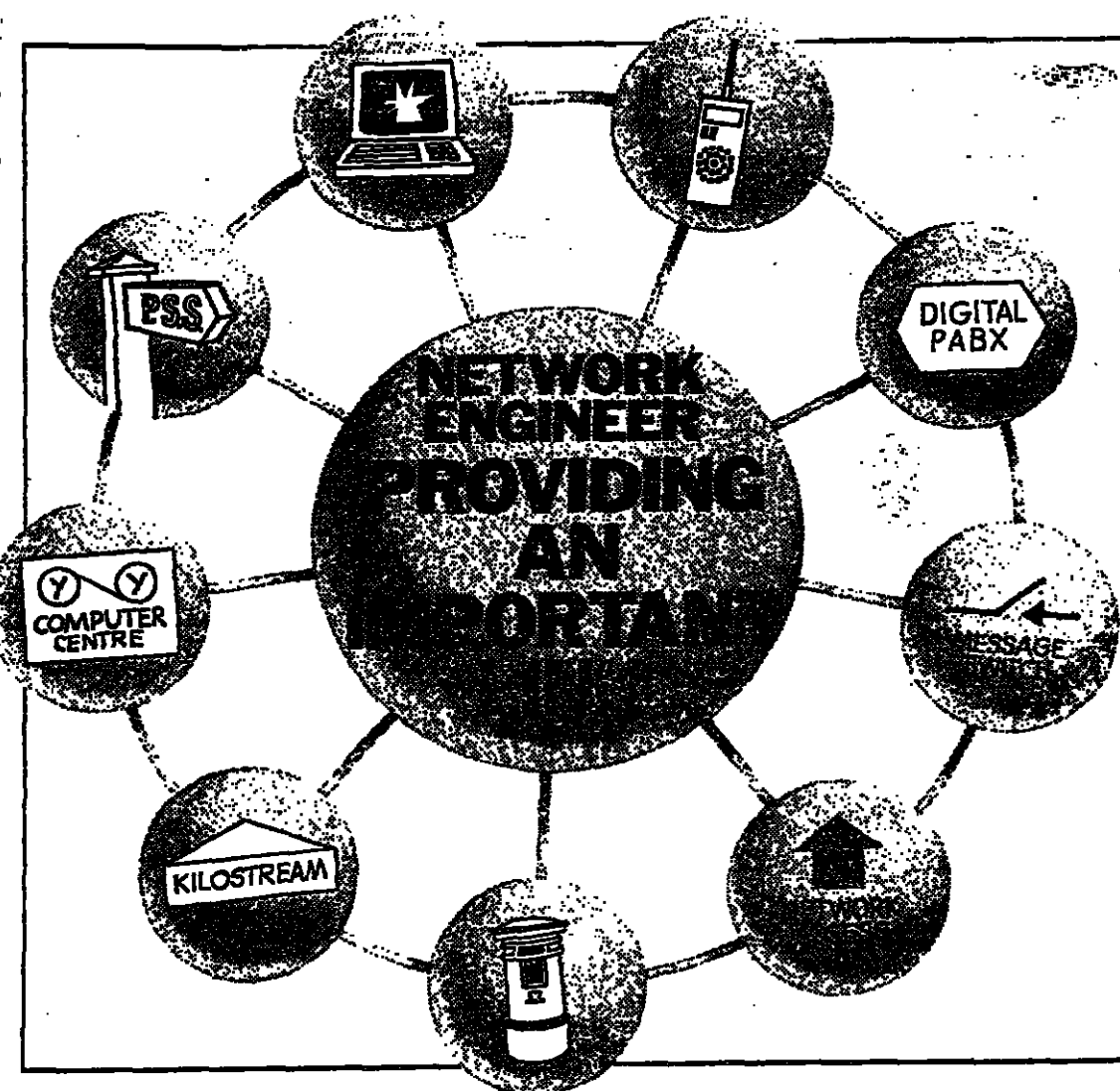
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Application forms may be obtained from and should be returned, quoting TEL D/698 to:
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Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington,
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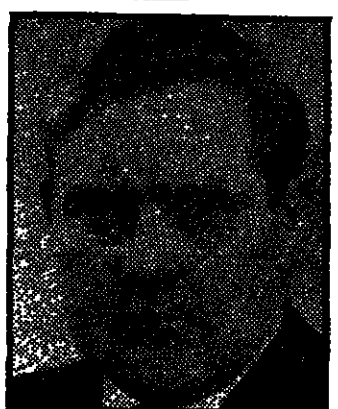
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DIARY

THAT Princess Margaret has resumed smoking may be due to the persuasive encouragement she has received from a well-known Sydney physician, Dr William Whitby, vice-president of the Australian Smokers' Rights League. After HHH's recent operation Dr Whitby sent the Princess his book, *Smoking is Good For You* and urging her to continue. The Princess sent an appreciative note of thanks and promptly resumed the weed.

ONE thread in particular links the public relations firm, Political Research and Communications International, with the Commons Environment Committee, which the PR firm has offered £5,500 towards costs on behalf of a client. The firm's senior executive is Mr Douglas Smith, a Conservative Harrogate Councillor and former leader of the party. Mr Smith's MP is Mr Hugh Rossi; and Mr Rossi is—yes—Chairman of the Environment Committee.



WHO is this serious fellow staring so severely out of the column this morning? I will give you a clue. He is the Labour candidate for the Merton District of London City Council in May 1985 asking for "just five minutes of your time... and I will give you many hours' service in return."

He derides Tory smears about the rates; he boasts that the new Labour Government has brought a new tier of local government to Yorkshire. "The Labour Party should be supported in its effort to bring about radical and much-needed changes in our society," he urges. Who is he? See the foot of the column.

THERE was more reported crime in the Thames Valley police area last year—topping 100,000 for the first time, according to the former Chief Constable, Mr Peter Imbert. This distressing news is recorded by the Reading Evening Post, which adds: "Mr Imbert also warns that the figure is likely to go up even further this year if the current rate of increase continues."

THE £1 million London Gay and Lesbian Centre is about to run out of funds just as it is due to be opened because of hold-ups by the DOE (acting on behalf of the GLC), who are demanding further information. How much longer will they take to make up their minds? At the moment urgent consideration is being given as to whether further information is required.

STAND by for long queues in the Channel tunnel. Yesterday's Financial Times records that it is proposed that motorists travelling from England would drive on the left and those coming from France on the right.

A NEW series of stamps celebrating British composers was launched by the Post Office yesterday. They comprise: Elgar; Gustav (von) Holst (Swedish parentage); German-born Handel and Liszt (German parentage) who abandoned England for France in his thirties and never came back. Just for good measure the designer, Wilson McLean, has made his home in New York. "Holst and Liszt did die 50 years ago last year," explained a helpful PO spokesman.

THE Big Interview in this month's Penthouse magazine features Mr Denis Healey—sandwiched between boudoir Nikki from Lancashire and gorgeous Francesca, the Pet of the Month. Denis judges the tone just right. He describes Mrs T as "matron... the enigmatic Miss Floggie. You know, long patent leather boots, a whip and black corset... a fan figure for her upper crust supporters. But not Penthouse readers, surely?"

IF there is a postal strike how will other unions set about holding secret postal ballots? Answers on a postcard.

Alan Rusbridger

Is the party over for the Tory fringe?

THE Conservative Party chairman, John Gummer, has decided to set up an inquiry into the wayward Federation of Conservative Students and, meanwhile, to suspend all payments to it from Central Office funds, all the signs of having been made on a pretext.

In his speech announcing the inquiry to the FCS conference at Loughborough University and in subsequent statements, Mr Gummer has repeatedly emphasised that his concern is no more than a determination to prevent hooliganism, following damage to university buildings after a conference party on Monday night.

But despite lurid reports—even the BBC World Service said there had been wholesale letting off of fire extinguishers and breaking of windows and damage to buildings—Mr Gummer's evidence on Tuesday morning was a broken door-knob and a few beer stains on a corridor carpet.

Yesterday Mr James Goodson, the Central Office official assigned to FCS, said: "The amount of damage is very slight, so I expect that the bill from the university will be very small."

It seems that Mr Gummer may have used the incident as an excuse to clamp down on the FCS, which has been a source of alarm among the Tory hierarchy for some time. The reasons have little to do with hooliganism, rowdyism as the FCS can be, but rather its radicalism, its far-right ideology, its support of the far-right, its support of the far-right, its support of the far-right.

"Sound" faction: a bizarre mixture of extreme free-mar-

ket economics, fanatical anti-communism and unashamedly Orange support for Ulster Unionism.

The self-styled sound faction came about because of an alliance between "traditionalist" (Monday Club-inclined) or authoritarian right wingers and the newer "libertarian" group, some of whose members take individual liberty to the point of advocating the legalisation of heroin. This alliance often leads to blurring on social issues, or ignoring them completely. The other two FCS groups, with much less support at present, are the "Party" faction, a group of Thatcherite loyalists, and the "CSU" (Conservative Students Unionist) faction, which unlike the other two maintains activity within the National Union of Students.

With the ideology of the sound faction come tactics and attitudes more commonly associated with the rowdy school of student politics: a delight in confrontation and the use of sometimes highly dubious methods to which the sound faction gives the grandiose name "dialectics."

Early yesterday morning, the sound faction made a clean sweep in elections for the new FCS national committee. The new chairman, Mark MacGregor, a graduate of Heriot Watt university and a former chairman of the Scots FCS which seems to give Mr Gummer his worst nightmares, beat his nearest rival by a margin of four to one.

The sound faction secured both vice chairmanships by similar margins. They went to David Holle, the driving

force behind FCS's controversial involvement with foreign affairs, and Douglas Smith, "another Scot" who received his political training from the right wing economic think-tank, the Adam Smith Institute.

Conservative alarm at the advance of this group is amplified by the spreading influence beyond the confines of the FCS. Many of the federation's leading figures—who ceased, for the most part, to be involved in full-time education some time ago—are already working part-time or full-time for MPs in the House of Commons. Mr Holle, for example, has spent time in the office of Mr John Carlisle, the member for Luton North; the outgoing chairman, Mark-Henri Glendonning, has worked for several MPs. Other leaders work inside in various press groups and think-tanks, including the Adam Smith Institute, Forest, the pro-smoking Lobby, and the Coalition for Peace through security.

Last month, the previously wet Greater London Young Conservatives—ironically, the originators of the 1983 riot on infiltration into the Tory Party—was taken over by FCS luminaries in a remarkable coup which may have led to Mr Gummer's clampdown. There are also signs that a number of "sound" associations are being examined by FCS sound faction members with a view to takeover.

"Alarmist and extremist"—as the FCS sound faction may be to characterise it as the standard bearer of a new brand of fascism or racism

would be wrong. In some areas, FCS policy is racist by implication, as in the distribution of badges by new vice chairman David Holle reading "support South Africa" and stickers with the slogan "I love South Africa." Over racism, however, there is not Mr Holle justifies his South Africa stance in terms of anti-sovietism and a belief that free market liberalism will produce internal reform. He is, he maintains, opposed to apartheid.

Mr Holle has already taken the FCS far down a road of forging international links with right wing organisations abroad, contacts with right wing foreign governments—including those of South Africa and Chile—and of support for "freedom fighters" (his phrase) on the right in the Third World, including the Nicaraguan contras, Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces in Angola, the South African-backed forces in Mozambique, the anti-Soviet mujaheddin in Afghanistan and the KPNLF in Cambodia.

Mr Holle, like many others in FCS, shares the former Reagan ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick's belief that "authoritarian" regimes of the right can more easily be changed than those of the left and should, therefore, be supported against communist-inspired incursion.

He has, with Cambridge student Andrew Fox, who also runs the Cambridge Libertarian Group as a mouthpiece for these ideologies, recently set up a "Southern African Information Service." Both Mr Fox and Mr Holle

freely admit to frequent contact with the South African embassy, where there have been, at their suggestion, three well-attended luncheons for FCS members during the past year.

They have developed a close relationship with a new student organisation in South Africa, the National Student Federation, two of whose delegates attended the Loughborough conference. The NSF, according to Mr Holle, is a libertarian organisation dedicated to reforming apartheid. However, its literature—which was widely available in Loughborough—discloses a preoccupation with attacking the African National Congress as a communist-inspired front and strong support for anti-communist groups in Africa and the Third World.

One of the NSF's member groups, the Students Action Front of Pietermaritzburg university published in a recent edition of its journal a manifesto to the South African Nation. Its first article was: "We are South Africans and we are here to stay." It was not until article six that apartheid was addressed: "the organisation was adamant that racial barriers be eradicated."

The same issue contained an article lavishly praising the FCS in Britain, and a contribution from Mr Holle on "the real freedom fight," calling for solidarity with anti-communist freedom fighters.

Mr Holle's election as national vice chairman suggests that the foreign activities of the FCS will—unless

curbed by Mr Gummer—continue to expand. Mr Holle says that existing contacts with American groups, including the Young Americans for Freedom, College Republicans and the free-marketeers around the right wing senator Jack Kemp will be strengthened, with a visit by an FCS delegation planned for the summer.

He says that he also hopes that an FCS party will be able to travel to meet Unitas forces in Angola and stay there for up to a month. A comprehensive series of briefing documents on international issues sent to FCS members by Mr Holle last year will be continued. The influence of a foreign dimension—with Senator Kemp a prime exponent—is apparent too in FCS's libertarian economic interests. FCS wants to privatise just about everything from the pits to the health service, with some members going as far as recommending "loans for the unemployed" whereby anyone unemployed who got a job would have to repay all or part of benefits received from the state.

The demand for the end to all closed shops, the ending of monopolies and voluntarism in all things is reflected in the issue which rouses the most heat and noise between the sound faction and their remaining opponents—the right's automatic majority. It is also now certain that the party will refuse to subsidise further FCS residential conferences and may also reduce its resources—worth £30,000 a year—in other ways. Meeting less often, with fewer opportunities for inter-campus communication, the FCS would less easily fall under the sway of a particular faction.

Many of the leading members of the FCS are politically sophisticated. Equally, many of their adherents within the organisa-

MICHAEL WHITE, in Washington, on the razzmatazz surrounding the retrial for murder of Claus von Bulow. Justice in the limelight

IT WAS the courtroom drama which had everything even by American standards of hyperbole. And the public is about to hear it all over again. On Monday at the county courthouse at Providence, Rhode Island, Claus von Bulow goes on trial for the second time charged with attempting to murder his wife.

If the advance publicity is anything to go by it is unlikely to be an anti-climax. Von Bulow, representing European aristocracy and sophistication into the decidedly ambivalent viewers of Dallas and Dynasty, is accused of giving murderous doses of insulin to his wife Sunny, representing American innocence—and money, a \$50 million inheritance which von Bulow allegedly wanted to maintain his glittering lifestyle.

Sunny von Bulow went into a coma in 1980 and thus she remains in a New York hospital to this day. Her husband continues to live in her Fifth Avenue apartment—and largely on her money. Tried and convicted in 1982 and successful in having the conviction in having technical grounds just a year ago, he has been on six figure bail throughout the drama. He has never been in gaol, and will not be through out his forthcoming ordeal—expected to last 4-6 weeks, slightly shorter than last time round.

Though Danish by birth and English by education von Bulow has been called "more Viennese—a real snail." Cosmopolitan, proud, icy, rather right wing and living off his lovely wife's money while carrying on with another woman, he was originally cast as the villain of the piece. But by the end of the first trial in aristocratic Newport (from where this trial has been transferred) there was a pro-Claus backlash, not to mention as band of dedicated women waiting outside the court to cheer and squeal as he passed.

"We were all trying to prove him innocent," a jurymen was later quoted as saying. But the weight of evidence, plus a scrappy defence—in which von Bulow did not take the stand—was too much. Claus's motive, provided by ex-mistress

Alexandra Isles who said he wanted to marry her, his medical knowledge, the little black bag full of insulin and needles—these all helped persuade the jury that the suspicions of von Bulow's stepchildren had been justified.

What has happened since underlines the old adage that you don't need money to get justice, but it helps. With a new lawyer, Professor Alan Dershowitz from Harvard Law School, von Bulow got the conviction overturned on the grounds of illegally obtained evidence and the fact that one private eye's notes for Sunny von Bulow's family had not been made available to the defence. Rhode Island Attorney General, Dennis Roberts's bid to take it up to the US Supreme Court was rejected. His successor after last November's election, Ariens Violett, took up his vow to exercise his option on a retrial.

Which is where Judge Corrine Grande will embark on pretrial motions on Monday. But the case is already engulfed with new sensation of a retrial to the theatrical and commercial style of American justice. It centres around a young man with expensive tastes, use of a limousine, and no visible means of support.

David Marriott, 26, made a sworn statement (so did a Catholic priest) which greatly assisted the von Bulow appeal by saying that he had delivered packages of drugs and needles to Mrs von Bulow's son, Alexander—one of the chief accusers of his stepfather—back in 1976-79 and once to Sunny von Bulow herself, with the implication that by accident or design—she overdosed herself on that Claus had been framed.

With that statement Marriott became a defence witness and was paid anything between \$10,000 and \$100,000 in "last wages" by the defendant whose friend he became, visiting and dining with key members of the cast of what the American media had long ago dubbed "the case of the sleeping beauty."

Bulow, far from helping his old chum, will do quite the opposite. In addition to taping in many detectives and the like—he had taped Claus and a good friend of his, Andrea Reynolds who is the inevitable Hungarian aristocrat in the case. His earlier statement, he says, was conducted at von Bulow's instigation.

That Mr Marriott has fish of his own to fry is obvious even to those not reared on American television's courtroom dramas. He has acquired a family lawyer (speaking to the New York Times from the inevitable holiday in Zermatt) describes him as a "creep and reprehensible scoundrel." Mr Marriott, he of the dark glasses, fur coat and lime says: "It's nobody's business. Since 1976 I've had use of a limousine. I've never really worked and I don't work now. Mr von Bulow's distinguished lawyers stress that their payments were entirely above board."

Unsurprisingly the Rhode Island Attorney General's office has been to court to get Mr Marriott's 30 home tapes and the CBS-TV interview he gave. Last week he handed over the tapes in return for various conditions including a promise of immunity (it is illegal to tape people unknowingly in some States) if they are genuine. A separate court action, still unresolved, is a defence bid to prevent Alexandra Isles, the former lover, and the other key "motive witness," Morris Gurley, a bank official, from testifying in court. The State of Rhode Island announced this week that it will not be calling Mr Marriott as a witness in the main case, the implication being that that might call him to rebut the defence case if needs be.

Mr von Bulow will not respond to any questions about the case, a stance he adopted last October. While the jury was out for 37 hours during his first trial in 1982 he passed the time playing gin rummy with one of his lawyers and reminiscing with friends who came up from New York about the old days in London. The sophisticated Manhattan society of which he is part remains, as it has always been, divided over the case.



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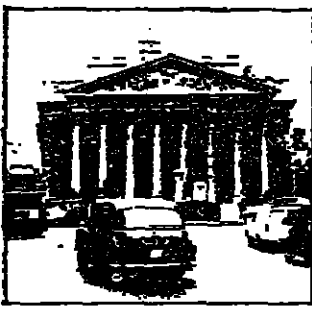
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The DTI should not be too worried about fragmentation of the stock market



NOTEBOOK

Edited by
Hamish McRae

HOW should the authorities respond to the threat of the Stock Exchange that it might advance "big bang", thereby allowing its members to abandon the division between broker and jobber ahead of the (still unset) date some-

time in autumn 1986?

As reported, the threat was made in a letter from the Exchange's chief executive to the Department of Trade and Industry, and follows concern in the Exchange at the amount of business being taken by the merchant bank Robert Fleming, which is making prices in the electrical sector.

In fact it looks rather as though the DTI will adopt its hands-off posture (as perfected over House of Fraser) on the whole matter. It would be right if it does so.

More important, anything which brings home to the less sophisticated members the nature and the scale of

the change that is about to strike them, is valuable in itself. Although the Exchange is worried about the possibilities of malpractice should dual capacity seep in ahead of big bang, it is surely most unlikely that any member would risk its reputation for such a short-term advantage. Whatever you think about the monopolistic aspects of the Exchange its reputation for honesty is really strikingly high.

Above all, though, the Exchange needs to gain experience. People need to practice. They will start to be able to do so when demonstrations start this summer on the new Seag system. Ultimately the responsibility for City control lies with the authorities. If they are reasonably relaxed, so should the Exchange be.

Helpful clue

THE City is getting rather twitchy about the money sup-

ply figures next week, a twitchiness which to some extent was reflected in the decision of Barclays and Midland not to follow the other two the whole way down to 13 per cent.

Twitchiness has been increased inevitably by the Bank of England worries in the bulletin, and also by the reserve figures on Tuesday. The bulletin message on wages is clear enough. It always fuses about the growth of money wages, but this time seems to be fusing even more than usual. The Bank is also very worried about bank lending, though it is less clear on the link it perceives between bank lending, money supply, and the exchange rate.

One message that does emerge reasonably clearly is that if the sterling index manages to stay above 75, it may not be necessary to achieve the mid-range money numbers which the Chancellor clearly was seeking at the time of the budget. That is helpful, though

it says nothing about the money figures. The new worries over these results from the plus on the reserve figures which suggests that the external factors may not be as favourable as had been expected. (If reserves go up it tends to indicate the money supply, and vice versa.)

How should the sensible amateur monetarist interpret all this? Perhaps the better place to look is not in the crystal ball for what may be published next week, but rather at the very real retreat by the equity market over the last few days.

Equity prices are very far from being a perfect early warning system for the trend of money supply, and their direction is a helpful clue. Anyone who worried about the frothiness of the equity market late last autumn, despite the load of new issues and the fact that it would have caught a warning of what we can now see as too-rapid monetary expansion. Now equities are in solid retreat. That surely could

not happen unless monetary conditions were very much tighter than before.

Mind you, to judge by the gloom responses of the Chancellor yesterday in Commons Committee, this new monetary tightness may not yet be fully reflected in the current money supply numbers, of which he, unlike the City, will have some taste.

Neat fit

SAMUEL Montagu took a necessary step towards rebuilding its management with the appointment of Bob Logan as group chief executive. Ever since the abrupt departure of Stefan Gadd earlier this year, the bank clearly needed someone with a proven career record in international merchant banking. Mr Logan was a partner of the firm's since 1974, and he is a Scot, his background is basically Citibank, where he ended up as executive vice-president of its merchant

banking group. Then followed a spell at Continental Grain in New York before becoming group chief executive of Grindlays Bank two years ago. Shortly after he got there Grindlays was taken over by Australia and New Zealand Bank, and he in effect found his "steed shot from under him."

There was in fact a connection with the Midland group, for back in the 1970s Mr Logan was a partner of the German bank Triebnau-Burkhardt, which Midland now controls along with Montagu.

So the appointment is one of those neat fits which seems wholly obvious the moment it has been made. The priority now, aside from repairing the damage to Montagu's reputation after the to-ing and fro-ing, must be to get on with building the tripartite enterprise between Midland, Montagu and stockbrokers W. Greenwell. Six months has been lost; roughly one-third of the

preparation time available before "big bang" has been lost. Part of the problem has been difficulties with Crocker, but the disarray at the top of Montagu has hardly helped. From now on the timetable is very tight indeed.

(While still on banking a small correction. We said yesterday that the DCO of Barclays originally stood for District, Colonial and Overseas. In fact it stood for Dominion, Colonial and Overseas... though the old joke that it stood for Don't Come and Overload.)

Enough said

SINGAPORE (population: 2.5 million) had more students taking the British Computer Society's basic professional exams last year than did Britain (population: 55 million). The figures were: Singapore 739, UK 576. The figures in 1979 were: Singapore 60, UK 670.

P & O builds 8pc stake in OTT

By Andrew Cornelius

P & O, the giant shipping and construction group chaired by Sir Jeffrey Stirling, yesterday disclosed that it had built an 8.02 per cent share stake in Ocean Transport and Trading, one of the last remaining publicly listed UK shipping groups.

The move led to "a trade investment," City speculation that P & O is considering mounting a £20 million plus takeover bid for OTT.

Sir Jeffrey would give no clues as to his intentions and described the share stake as "a trade investment."

Mr Ronald Gooseman, finance director at OTT, said that there had been no discussions between the two companies and that he could not add anything to Sir Jeffrey's statement.

OTT's share price has risen steadily during the past week after heavy buying particularly by Panmure Gordon, brokers to Sterling Guarantee Trust, before last month's £1 billion merger with P & O.

Sterling Guarantee, the property and services group also chaired by Sir Jeffrey before the merger, had held a near 3 per cent stake in OTT for more than a year. The shares were bought at a considerably below last night's 190p closing price for OTT shares.

City analysts estimate that OTT has a break-up value of about 280p per share, against published assets of 190p share in the latest accounts. A takeover of OTT would also give P & O control of Overseas Containers, the highly successful UK container shipping business, where it holds a 48 per cent share stake and OTT has a 32.8 per cent holding.

If P & O won control of OTT it would also pave the way for a major rationalisation of the UK's shipping businesses.

Growth and new jobs 'could be in peril'

Now Bank warns on level of pay claims

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

The Bank of England yesterday gave a sharp warning about how jobs and economic growth could be killed off if people demanded higher pay rises to compensate for the "transitory" rise in inflation caused by higher mortgage rates and the fall in sterling earlier this year.

Its quarterly review also expressed deep concern about the rapid rise in bank lending, which the Bank hopes will lead to a sharp fall in the rate of inflation. The picture remains very cloudy.

The bulletin's views explain why the Bank is being very cautious about the speed with which interest rates are reduced, and they also reinforce City fears that next week's money supply figures will be bad.

The bulletin acknowledges that this month's mortgage rise will push inflation rates up

further for a month or two. But the prompt government response to the weakening pound, by tightening policy and demonstrating the commitment to stable prices, "will have limited the damage caused to inflation expectations."

The setback to inflation would prove "modest and temporary," and the principal domestic threat to this would be "a significant wage response amplifying this transitory inflationary impulse."

Such a response, against the background of a firm financial policy, "would administer a severe blow to hopes that the recovery in employment, already under way, might soon begin to reduce unemployment."

The City is already worried about the 20 per cent rate of growth of bank lending, which could knock the government's monetary control policy off course. The Bank is monitoring lending very closely to dis-

cover what is happening, but says it is "not altogether clear."

The bulletin suggests without great conviction that lending will turn down because of higher interest rates and the disappearance of some temporary effects, such as the greater dependence on bank finance of small companies and the reliance on domestic markets.

Other short-lived influences on bank lending growth are the accelerated payment of VAT on imports, the holding back of share issues last year to make way for British Telecom's flotation, and the spate of takeover bids, which has continued the momentum of corporate borrowing.

Consumers withdrew £7.2 billion in cash from the housing market last year, diverting the money from house mortgage loans to finance other types of spending, says the bulletin. This compares with a cash withdrawal of only £880 million in 1980.

GRE put aside £8m for claims

By Mary Brasier

THE REVERBERATIONS of the fashion for suing accountancy firms has reached the London insurance market. Guardian Royal Exchange said yesterday it had set aside £8 million in reserves to meet its share of professional negligence claims against Arthur Andersen currently facing £350 million of lawsuits for its part in the De Lorean collapse.

GRE described the increase in claims as the single most disturbing fact of its 1984 results. Profit down by nearly £30 million at 52.3 million disappointed the stock market and reflected the higher claims provisions along with a general deterioration in the UK and US markets. "We have suffered like everyone else," said the managing director, Mr Pete Dugdale.

GRE has now pulled out of the market for professional negligence risks from November last year, and premium rates have more than doubled, reflecting the rash of lawsuits against auditors of troubled companies.

The group's share of the market was about six per cent, and the £8 million addition to reserves reflects the likely cost of claims which have been notified. The final bill will depend on how successful claims against the auditors turn out to be.

GRE has also had to strengthen reserves by a further £2.75 million against the emergence of asbestos claims from policies written for Lloyd's syndicates, and for product liability claims against the US aircraft makers, Cessna.

The UK bore the brunt of extra reserves, and the underwriting loss leaped from £26.7 million to £60 million. On top of £10.5 million of exceptional weather losses in the first half of the year, GRE faced its share of higher motor claims which has hit the entire industry.

GRE says the accident rate has now gone up from one in six to one in five cars, and the retiring general manager, Mr George Williams, warned that motor rates would have to go up again soon.

In the US, where GRE has a larger share of selective underwriting than its UK competitors, the loss still went up sharply from £10.7 million to £19.1 million.

In Germany, which is a more important market for GRE, the underwriting loss was contained to £7 million, only marginally up on 1983 despite £2 million of losses from last summer's hailstorm.

GRE is still holding itself ready to take on the financial services revolution but says it has not yet found a suitable opportunity. For the moment it is concentrating on building up its existing product base, including sales of unit trusts and pensions.

BAe seeks £600 million

By Michael Smith

Next month's dual flotation of shares in British Aerospace will raise around £600 million will raise around £600 million for the Government's privatisation programme and £200 million for BAe.

The Government is due to complete the full-scale denationalisation of BAe by selling its entire remaining stake of 50 per cent, while BAe is launching a simultaneous offer of 50 million new shares.

It is expected that offering, one of the biggest share issues in recent years, will take place during the first week of May. The Government intends to retain a "golden share" in BAe to ensure that the com-

pany, the country's biggest defence contractor, does not fall into hostile foreign ownership.

Because of the size of the offering, the shares will be sold in two instalments, one on application and the other by September 10, 1986. Some five million shares are being reserved for BAe employees, but there will be no special discount to the company's existing shareholders, except for those buying the 50 million of new shares being issued by BAe.

The dual share sale will raise around £100 million more than was originally expected because BAe shares have climbed from 365p when the deal was first announced to

430p ahead of yesterday's announcement. After the news, though, the shares fell to 414p.

However BAe chairman, Sir Austin Pearce admitted yesterday that the company did not need the £200 million injection of funds from its own share offering. But the Government's wish to sell its entire shareholding meant that the timing of offering was now right.

The share sale by the Government will enable Chancellor Nigel Lawson to reach his £2.5 billion target from privatisation during 1985/86. The BAe deal has been brought forward to help overcome the gap caused by the long delayed £1 billion privatisation of British Airways.

Sit-in at Yarrow shipyard ends

By David Simpson

The week-long sit-in at the Yarrow shipbuilding yard on the Clyde ended last night when the yard's management agreed to lift the suspension imposed on five shop stewards who had led the occupation.

The action began as a protest over British Shipbuilders' decision to sell the yard for £34 million to the electronics giant, GEC, without prior consultation with the workforce.

Announcing that normal working was to be restored with the return yesterday evening of the night shift at the warship yard shop stewards' convenor, Mr Doug Conroy, said: "As far as we are concerned, we could have been

back last week but the management entrenched themselves and were not prepared to withdraw the suspensions at that time."

The sit-in ultimately was based on the decision to suspend the five stewards rather than on the other UK TV manufacturers as a breach of promise by British Shipbuilders.

GEC offered to hold talks with union representatives on plans and employee conditions but the offer was rejected until the suspension was lifted. With the sit-in over, it is now thought that the group will meet Yarrow shop stewards' next week to discuss the future of the yard.

Workers' co-ops get Neil Kinnock's vote

By David Simpson

Business Correspondent Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday pledged that a Socialist government will introduce measures to encourage the spread of workers' co-operatives as a means of creating jobs and extending social ownership.

Co-operatives "provide jobs at a price which is a tiny fraction of any of the alternatives," Mr Kinnock said, launching Labour's charter for co-operatives as one of the components of the Opposition's new jobs and industry campaign.

Speaking at the second international trade fair for workers' co-operatives, the Labour leader stressed the viability of co-ops as a potentially substantial new sector within the British economy.

Co-operatives, he promised, will be awarded at least as favourable tax status as private enterprises under a Labour government, while technical and financial assistance would also be made available on a far greater scale.

Co-operatives are businesses owned and managed by their workers. They are not tied to the interest rate cycle.

Chairman, Mr Alistair Buchanan said: "This is much closer culturally to our business than insurance broking. It is a wholesale business and a judgemental business. Our feeling is also that the underwriting cycle looks like improving and all the difficulties at Lloyd's have been put right."

Mr Buchanan added that Cater might also consider buying further Lloyd's agencies.

Three Quays is the management agency for non-marine syndicate and made profits of £1.1 million in 1984.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Pitman merger

PITMAN, the educational publisher and secretarial examinations organiser, is joining the Longman subsidiary of the Pearson group in a £25.5 million deal. Mr Peter Pitman is retaining the training operation.

Like Longman, Pitman is an international publisher of educational books, though its emphasis is more on business practice. The Pitman Examinations Institute, based in Godalming, is the leading examination qualifications examiner, issuing several hundred thousand certificates a year.

THE FRENCH TV manufacturer, CPT, yesterday lost a 13-year action against Thorn EMI about colour TV patents. Costs, believed to exceed £1 million, were awarded to Thorn EMI. Similar claims had been pending against other UK TV manufacturers. In London the court of Appeal rejected CPT's claim that Thorn EMI colour sets, using the German PAL system adopted in most of Western Europe, infringed patent rights in the French Secam system.

SHELL UK is to undertake an urgent review of operations and costs at the Carrington plant near Manchester. The 1,200 employees were told yesterday that the company will be in a position to make "firm proposals" in about two months.

THE DEPARTMENT of Energy is opposing a plan by the British National Oil Corporation to cut oil prices, industry sources say. BNOC is expected this week to announce the price it will pay suppliers for crude lifted in April.

THE CHAIRMAN of Lex Service Group, Mr Trevor Chinn, is getting a £91,000 pay rise to £281,000. The highest paid director gets a £14,000 rise to £308,000. This follows a year in which the Volvo distributor's profits went up from £28.3 million to £46.6 million.

AMEC The worldwide construction group reports on 1984.

Points from the statement of Mr JWH Morgan F Eng, Chairman

- Increase in profits, despite setbacks in U.S.A.
- Liquidity and order book up.
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The final dividend of 7.0p will be paid on 1 July 1985.

	Year ended 31 December 1984	1983
Turnover	£66.7	£71.3
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Profit after tax	19.5	18.0
Earnings per share	29.5p	27.9p
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Budget under fire

By our Financial Staff

Trade union leaders yesterday delivered a fierce attack on Chancellor Nigel Lawson's March budget.

Trades Union Congress leaders bitterly criticised the budget at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council, with Mr Rodney Bickers of the public employees' union labelling it as a "budget for poverty."

The TUC's general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, said the budget was a "wasted opportunity" and Mr Clive Jenkins of white collar union, ASTMS, said there was a "profound gap" between the government and the general public's view of the economy.

The TUC contingent also claimed that the budget had worsened the level of demand in the economy and further aggravated the poverty trap.

However, the TUC has persuaded Mr Lawson to agree to a review of the current new

jobs programme being undertaken within NEDC. Mr John Goss, the NEDC director general, will present the review in July and is expected to make several recommendations designed to enhance job creation.

At the Treasury Select Committee yesterday, Mr Lawson again defended the budget package as one designed to boost jobs. Under fire from Labour MPs on the committee, Mr Lawson would not be drawn on how many jobs would be created by the various measures. But he did point to the recent London Business School forecast that 150,000 new jobs will emerge over the next two years as a guide.

This figure was attacked as pathetic by committee member, Mr Mark Fisher, who said that 25,000 new jobs which may be created by the change in tax thresholds was hardly a substantial attack on 31 million unemployed.

سكزا من الارامل

US Congress to debate 'free access or else' bill

Japan leaders at odds over trade threat

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

Threatened with trade reprisals by the United States Congress, Japanese leaders yesterday fell to quarrelling among themselves over how to cope with the increasingly hostile mood of Japan's principal trading partner and defence guarantor.

A bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee last week would force Japan to open its markets to US products. The bill, which would force Japan to open its markets to US products, is a direct challenge to the Japanese government's policy of protectionism.

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Societies in the black

By Margaret Dibbon

Building societies crawled into the black in the last week of March, taking in a little over £27 million. After two weeks of net outflow, this will leave them with a meagre intake last month which could be closer to £150 million than £200 million.

To attract back savers' money, many societies have this week launched new investment accounts paying unprecedented rates of interest.

Hitech export venture in peril

By Peter Large, Technology Correspondent

THE government was yesterday accused of imperilling the future of a British export initiative which it cheered and backed when it began only three years ago.

At issue is a mere £20,000. That is the Department of Trade and Industry's annual grant to the UK Council for Computing Development, which encourages the use of British computing and British computer training in developing nations.

That sum represents about 1 per cent of the Japanese Government's contribution to its parallel operation to persuade the Third World to buy Japanese information technology. France invests more than 10 times as much.

Can Mexico take more austerity?

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

THE agreement at the weekend in New York to reschedule payments on a large part of Mexico's \$95 billion foreign debt could bring sighs of relief on Wall Street and in the City of London.

The largest ever Latin American debt rescheduling will eventually mean lengthening the period of Mexico's repayment on \$49 billion owed to the world's major banking centres. But it has taken six months to get the deal signed since it was first outlined, with the IMF complaining publicly that Mexico—hitherto the shining example of grim austerity for all other debtors to follow—had not been austere enough.

Mexico, therefore, has had to promise to make further drastic cuts in public spending. From 7 per cent of GDP last year, the public sector deficit is pledged to come down to 4.1 per cent. At Mexico's street level, that means a further onslaught on meagre living standards, already cut sharply in the last two years of IMF austerity.

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

THE fire-eater has maybe a minute to fill his, or her, mouth with petrol, blow it out to be ignited by a torch, and then whip around the cars before the lights go green.

"I earn about 600 pesos (about £240) like this in four hours," said one 19-year-old fire-eater, recently demobbed from the army, and working the traffic jams of Paseo Reforma, in the centre of Mexico City. Not much of an income, he admitted, for spending a major part of his working day only a hiccup away from death.

A 19-year-old boy cleaning car windows at the same traffic lights reckons to work 11 hours a day, six days a week for about \$4 a day. That was after a cut to a 16-year-old "minder" watching nearby, who took care of the police to let his team work there.

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Brewer buys up shares

Scottish and Newcastle were standing bang in line with the share and cash terms being offered at 445p a share.

Despite its further purchases, S & N faces continued opposition from the Matthew Brown board and the company's two major institutional shareholders, Britannia Assurance, which owns 9.5 per cent of the shares, said yesterday that the offer was still not sufficiently attractive to make it want to accept. Whitbread Investment, which has a further 9 per cent of the shares, as a policy of supporting the board of a target company during a contested bid.

Exchange seeks two-tier clarity

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

The Stock Exchange has had to repeat its request to four UK companies, which have shares carrying restricted voting rights, to make the less favourable status clear to the investing public.

Rothmans International, Savoy Hotel, Trusthouse Forte and C. H. Bailey are the four companies which still have two tiers of equity with one class of shares which hold less favourable voting status but do not reflect the different rights.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS IN MANY FIELDS OF CANCER RESEARCH.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund carries out about one-third of all cancer research in this country—and it is only the generous financial support of the general public that makes this possible. Extracts from the recent Annual Report are published here to update supporters on progress.

DAVID INNES WILLIAMS CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

It is very gratifying to be able to report once again a year of steady progress in the many fields of cancer research in which we are engaged. Much of the fundamental science is carried on within the Lincoln's Inn Fields laboratories, but the Oncogene Unit at Dominion House (St. Bartholomew's) is now fully operational, the Tumour Immunology Unit at University College, London, continues its major contribution and the newly built laboratories at South Mimms will add greatly to our capacity for basic studies.

Clinical Research

Away from the laboratory but in close co-operation with it, ICRF is deeply involved in clinical research, aimed at the early diagnosis and cure of established cancer. We have recently increased our commitment in the Medical Oncology Unit at St. Bartholomew's. The Breast Unit at Guy's Hospital, though under pressure as a result of NHS cuts, will be reinforced by the new Professional Department of Clinical Oncology which we have endowed, while the ICRF Unit at the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, is actively engaged in the development of better, safer anti-cancer drugs.

Research Obligations

Looking at the broader fields of Medicine and Science, it must be a matter of grave concern that the government funding of research through the Medical and other Research Councils is now severely constrained. At the same time the National Health Service is entering a period of great financial stringency, limiting the capacity of our hospitals to provide for the investigation and care of cancer patients. The Medical Research Councils, of which ICRF is in the forefront, have therefore a major responsibility for maintaining the impetus of medical and biological science in Britain.

SIR THOMAS CORE BROWNE TREASURER

As indicated in my report last year, we have embarked on a number of initiatives which will make a permanent impact on our research expenditure pattern in the foreseeable future. The financial commitment that I predicted is already evident in the increase of £2.4 million in our Direct Research Expenditure.

New Money

At a time when we must be able to make confident predictions in our ability to raise annually substantial additional funds, I am pleased to be able to report a significant increase in the flow of voluntary income both from donations and from the continuing efforts of our supporters around the country.

Research Costs Increased

I referred earlier to the very substantial increase in Direct Research Expenditure which is now gathering pace. Direct research costs have risen by 22% in the year to marginally over £15 million and we anticipate that in 1984/5 we shall spend in excess of £15 million.

initial funding this year. After making provision for the foregoing commitments the Accumulated Fund is being augmented by £2.1 million.

The year under review has been one of consolidation and our income and expenditure estimates for 1984/5 establish a very different pattern. In the year ahead we aim to spend about £24.7 million which is a figure very close to our estimated income.

DR WALTER BODMER DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

The research activities of the ICRF continue to expand at a substantial rate and involve an increasing family of units, laboratories and collaborative projects in addition to the main laboratories.

Fundamental Mechanisms

Though there are clearly important factors in common between different cancers, such as aspects of growth control, each cancer is nevertheless, in many respects, a different disease that poses its own problems. This is why we direct our research activities at a variety of different cancers, in particular through our clinical units. Naturally opportunities are also taken across a broad front for research into various other cancers. Most importantly, the basic research is aimed at understanding the fundamental mechanisms common to all cancers.

Quality of Research

The range of our activities is ever widening. It is very fortunate that, at this time of great excitement in fundamental advances in understanding of the cancer process and with unrivalled opportunities for applying this understanding to prevention and treatment of cancer, the ICRF is still in a position to expand its activities. The scale of support which we are so fortunate to get, and the range of contacts which we can establish between the laboratory and the clinic, enable us to continue to attract outstanding scientists and clinicians to the ICRF.

We fulfil our obligations by striving for the best quality of research into the understanding, prevention and treatment of cancer. We are enabled to do so on a wide front and with excellent resources and excellent scientists and clinicians only through the hard work and dedication of our many supporters.



ARTHUR BELL SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT (UNAUDITED) FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1984

	Half-year to 31st December, 1984	Half-year to 31st December, 1983
Group Turnover - excluding inter-company sales	189,478	147,020
Scotch Whisky Division (Note 1)	138,482	134,300
Hotel Division (Note 1)	12,151	15,798
Glass Container Division	3,043	2,676
Transport Division	4,782	
Wellington Importers - U.S.A. (Note 1)	176,154	159,023
	(6,676)	(9,900)
Intra Group Trading	189,478	147,020
Group Operating Profit	21,282	18,714
Scotch Whisky Division	12,682	18,430
Hotel Division (Note 1)	20	205
Glass Container Division	182	113
Transport Division	364	
Wellington Importers - U.S.A. (Note 1)	21,298	18,748
Intra Group Trading	(20)	(30)
Interest Receivable and Income from Investments	1,961	1,394
	22,422	20,086
Interest Payable	1,715	1,090
Group Profit before Taxation	20,707	18,996
Group Profit after Taxation	15,628	14,244
Basic earnings per Ordinary Share	18.95p	10.07p
Fully diluted earnings per Ordinary Share (Note 2)	8.85p	8.97p

Dividends

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend for the year to 30th June, 1985 on the Ordinary Share Capital of £35p per Ordinary Share (14p) absorbing £2,050,000 (£1,794,000). The Interim Dividend will be paid on 3rd June, 1985 to Ordinary Shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 3rd May, 1985. A Preference Dividend amounting to £7,700 (£2,700) was paid in the six months' period to 31st December, 1984.

Note 1

The Hotel Division and Wellington Importers—U.S.A. were brought into the Group in February, 1984 and consequently comparative figures are presented for the half-year to 31st December, 1983.

Note 2

The fully diluted earnings per Ordinary Share take account of the ultimate conversion terms of the 9½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock issued in December 1980.



ESTABLISHED 1825 AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, PO BOX 123, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON WC2A 3PX. COPIES OF THE REPORT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY.

Time to tell tellers to cut the rates



INVESTMENT

Robin Stoddart

A LOT of lip service is being paid to the prospect of lower interest rates but very little is being done to bring them about.

Politicians on both sides of the Atlantic have been calling the tune this week without showing much sign of paying the piping banks.

Since mortgage borrowers are now stuck with another increase in their outlays and much larger numbers of savers are doing very nicely, desultory whistling may continue for a while.

Refereeing inflation is

much easier when fuel and other commodity prices are on a lower tack. Having marked out the monetarist path, though, non-interventionist governments are hardly likely to just wander off when the economic game is going their way. Rowdy elements can be blamed for any upsets.

If a temporary surfeit of credit does notch up prices on top of the normal seasonal charges and levies, lower mortgage rates will in a few months provide the quickest offset and compensation. Transport and housing costs each account for just over a seventh of expenditure, according to the index.

The trend of wage and other variable costs is less clearly upwards than it has been for many years after the catharsis of the miners' strike and as output rises at a fast trot without it seems, very much immediate effect on unemployment.

Of course the building industry, potentially the biggest employer in the country, is held back by near-record real interest rates, but even there rising house prices will limit bankruptcies.

What the authorities ap-

pear to think they are doing is putting a price curb on bank lending which has been rising sharply. If allowed to continue much longer, this could lead to inflation, in theory anyway.

A couple of years ago it was the received wisdom

in it for the money. When cash pours in, as it has from the building societies and others in recent months, the banks will lend it out

persist for many months, rates up to twice as high as competitors pay are hardly a mark of sound money for international investors who now have doubts about the dollar.

In the closing days of the fiscal year, the Treasury has

When the cash pours in, as it has from the building societies and others in recent months, the banks will lend it out

that such a surge in credit would spur price rises. But the main effect of the moderate excesses of the more recent past has been on the pound and equity valuations. The ten years back, the legacy of thoroughly reprehensible pyramid property lending was all but destroyed industry.

As the Bank of England administers a cooling hand in the money market, it would have been healthier if the Governor and Chancellor had been singing in harmony. On such a narrow scale as a fraction on or off 13 1/2 per cent base rate their intonations may not be the crack of doom, but a mudge from both sides just tends to drive the horse forward.

Commercial banks are only as many debts elsewhere as they can. Ahead of the next reduction in the rate of capital allowances against tax, investment commitments were naturally accelerated. The wonder is not that the money supply has risen fast on most definitions, but that risks may be being taken with the burst of real economic growth that has only just begun.

The key lies with the sterling exchange rate, as it has for years, if only the Government had had the sense to pick it up sooner. For each point that the pound rises on the international scale, interest rates should fall a fraction every time.

Besides the handicap they impose on industry, if they

been meeting its 11-figure borrowing requirement needs for the year — a total that it would very much like to leave far behind. However, the 50 per cent plus margin of error has now been built in and a £7 billion PSBR is therefore realistic even if the assumption about North Sea oil revenues is tolerably optimistic.

Funding pressure has obviously helped to keep interest rates high and it is now coming off. It still seems rather a self-indulgent luxury, however, for the rate on matured savings certificates to be raised to 9.5 per cent net when the less-than-sparkling current issue offers 0.65 per cent less.

Competitive rates all round may be the fair thing, but the Treasury is not there to be fair and when it can get away with the equivalent of three gross points less on long-dated gilts there is some unworthy suspicion that either one hand hardly knows what its National Savings opposite is doing or that that more frequent sleight changes will now be the rule.

In the building societies, where conditions have become so unstable that it is remarkable that borrowers and homebuilders have been given so few headaches, some rates paid are back up near their highest-ever amounts. The emphasis is on

longer-term deposits but competition for the larger amounts means that these terms are being eroded.

Apart from the considerable attraction of high interest bank and other deposit accounts, there has been little reason in the last few weeks for keeping funds on immediate call rather than committed at high rates.

Government stocks and shares have mostly drifted. Overseas markets have rarely made enough progress to offset the loss against the pound on exchange account.

Several international investment trusts have recently enjoyed more success in hedging dollar holdings against a fall in the currency. Previously the choice of the Japanese yen as the hedge was an expensive mistake. The Murray and Ivory & Sims trusts that have held up well may owe part of their recent outperformance to currency risk limitation and M&G and some other management groups arranged dollar sales at just the right time.

The dollar would probably rise quite strongly again if American interest rates edged higher, but an upward trend of rates is highly unlikely. International debt uncertainties may well recur every couple of months, but they will only be threatening if economic growth falters.

During the brightest months of Britain's economic upturn, cyclical recovery stocks may be stronger than the high fly-

Falling dollar brings relief to the Danes

THE uncharacteristic chaos that has been crippling Denmark in the form of strikes, lockouts and bloody-mindedness pales beside the deep-seated problems afflicting the country's economy. Though many key indicators have become less horrendous in recent months, no country in Western Europe has been more clobbered by the high dollar.

The impact can be gauged from the Bank of Denmark's latest Monetary Review: "Net foreign indebtedness increased from Dkr 79 billion (£5.5 billion) at end-1979 to Dkr 213 billion at end-1984. For those five years Denmark's current external deficits totalled Dkr 89 billion. Therefore, foreign-exchange losses on external debts were Dkr 50 billion."

Context is given to these figures by Denmark's population of 5.1 million, its gross domestic product in 1984 of Dkr 628 billion, and the latest exchange rate of almost 14 kroner to the pound.

That the net foreign debt, measured in kroner, has soared in the past two years to about three-eighths of annual GDP is due essentially to increases in the dollar and yen exchange rates.

In Copenhagen, government debt-servicing officials give fascinating insights about how they have managed nimbly to switch to borrowing carrying significantly lower interest rates. The Treasury paid c. Dkr 20 billion of foreign government loans in the last quarter of 1984, taking up new ones with a half per cent lower margin.

Added to this considerable

saving, borrowing in lower interest currencies such as marks and guilders, as well as a krone bond issue, has helped cut the dollar element in the central government debt from the 1983 peak of two-thirds to around a half.

However, the Bank of Denmark notes that selling krone-denominated abroad constitutes expensive financing compared with government loans quoted in marks and Swiss francs. Since the government's access to these markets is limited, it has been necessary to turn to the dollar market.

The falling dollar, therefore, offers hope to this vulnerable country, its only resources being rich farmland and a modicum of North Sea oil and gas.

As the dollar was rocketing skywards, the standard measurement was that every time it appreciated by a krone the ratio of public sector net debt to GDP rose by one percentage point. Since the dollar has now slipped about 1.20 kroner from its all-time high in February, the commensurate benefit is considerable.

That it still fetches roughly twice as many kroner as it did five years ago, however, shows what severe long-term consequences remain.

This helps explain why the emergency legislation pushed through by the Conservative-Liberal coalition government contained annual wage increases of only 1.5-2 per cent, and a continuation of other belt-tightening.

Donald Fields

Results for 1984

Subject to audit the results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Group for the year ended 31st December 1984 are as follows:

	1984	1983
	£m	£m
Investment Income	202.7	178.5
Less Interest Payable	16.0	11.0
	186.7	167.5
Underwriting Results		
Short-term (Fire, Accident and Marine)	(111.2)	(63.5)
Long-term	16.7	18.1
	(94.5)	(45.4)
Profit before taxation	92.2	122.1
Less taxation	34.9	51.6
Profit after taxation	57.3	70.5
Less Preference dividend and Minority Interests	3.0	3.6
Profit after taxation available to Ordinary shareholders	54.3	66.9
Ordinary Dividends		
Interim 8.5p per share	13.4	12.2
Proposed Final 17.5p per share	27.5	23.9
Total	40.9	36.1
Profit transferred to Retained Profits	£13.4m	£30.8m
Earnings per Ordinary share (after taxation)	34.5p	42.6p

Results by Territories (before taxation)

	1984			1983		
	Net Premiums	Underwriting Result	Investment Income	Net Premiums	Underwriting Result	Investment Income
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Australia	123.4	1.2	16.7	89.3	0.4	11.6
Canada	107.6	(11.5)	16.0	80.9	(5.2)	13.5
Germany	178.6	(7.0)	21.0	150.5	(6.7)	18.7
Republic of Ireland	24.9	(1.6)	4.5	19.5	(4.2)	4.7
South Africa	43.1	(2.1)	5.0	41.0	(0.7)	4.6
U.K.	410.7	(60.0)	75.0	389.0	(26.7)	77.1
U.S.A.	166.7	(19.1)	16.5	113.2	(10.7)	9.3
Miscellaneous	183.6	(11.1)	32.0	158.5	(9.7)	28.0
	1,238.6	(111.2)	186.7	1,041.9	(63.5)	167.5

The territorial results are stated after reinsurance protection from group companies including protection under the worldwide stop loss arrangements. The 'Miscellaneous' underwriting result includes this reinsurance in respect of the territories shown opposite:

	1984	1983
	£m	£m
Australia	0.4	(1.9)
Canada	2.7	2.2
South Africa	—	0.5
United States	(6.7)	0.1
Others	(3.5)	(2.0)
	(7.1)	(1.1)

Exchange Rates

	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
	1.40	1.61	Germany	3.65	South Africa	2.30
	1.53	1.81	Rep. of Ireland	1.17	U.S.A.	1.16

Guardian Royal Exchange plc acquired the entire issued ordinary share capital of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc on 9th November 1984. To reflect the substance of the transaction, the above results include the results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group for 1984 and the corresponding results for 1983 are stated accordingly.

Trading conditions showed a marked deterioration in the second half of the year which affected particularly our Northern American operations, while the United Kingdom showed a continuation of their poor half year trend. The deterioration arose from an increasing frequency of claims and inadequacy of premium rates generally rather than major catastrophes. In comparison with 1983, improved underwriting results were achieved in Australia, Hong Kong and the Republic of Ireland.

The effect of underwriting results on cash flow has restricted the growth in investment income.

Long-term business profits for 1984 are marginally lower since they do not include any special bonus which for 1983 amounted to £4.0m.

Written premiums and investment income have increased

by 19% and 11% respectively. During 1984 and with the exception of the South African Rand sterling has weakened against the currencies of the major territories in which the Group operates; in local currency terms written premium growth was 10% and investment income growth was 5%.

Dividend

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend which, with the interim dividend paid in January 1985, will constitute an increase of 13.0% compared with the dividend paid by Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc in respect of the year 1983.

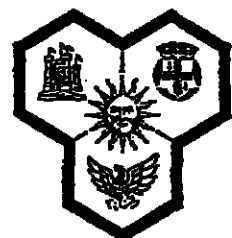
If approved at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 29th May 1985 a payment at the rate of 17.5p per share (gross equivalent 25.0p) in respect of the final dividend will be made on 3rd July 1985 to holders of Ordinary shares whose names appear on the register at 3 p.m. on 31st May 1985 making, with the interim payment in January last, a total of 26.0p (1983: 23.0p) per share (gross equivalent 37.14p; 1983: 32.86p).

The audited Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders on 2nd May 1985 and subsequently delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Guardian Royal Exchange plc
Royal Exchange London EC3V 3LS

Guardian Royal Exchange Group

An insurance service worldwide



SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

RESULTS FOR 1984

The audited group results for 1984, including those of Phoenix Assurance plc which became a subsidiary on 17th August 1984, are set out below with the figures reported for 1983.

	Sun Alliance and Phoenix 1984	Sun Alliance 1983
	£m	£m
Premium Income		
General Insurance	1,606.7	884.8
Long-term Insurance	505.1	294.3
	2,111.8	1,179.1
General insurance underwriting loss	(198.7)	(67.4)
Long-term insurance profits	18.4	8.5
Investment and other income	227.9	132.3
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	47.6	73.4
Taxation	4.1	26.3
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	43.5	47.1
Minority interests	6.5	1.1
GROUP NET PROFIT FOR YEAR	37.0	46.0
Adjustment to exclude net loss incurred by Phoenix prior to acquisition	4.0	—
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	41.0	46.0
DIVIDEND	30.6	27.6
PROFIT RETAINED	10.4	18.4
EARNINGS PER SHARE	20.8p	23.3p
DIVIDEND PER SHARE	15.5p	14.0p

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF GENERAL INSURANCE RESULTS

	Sun Alliance and Phoenix 1984		1983*		Sun Alliance 1983	
	Premium Income	Underwriting result	Premium Income	Underwriting result	Premium Income	Underwriting result
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom & Ireland	669.3	(83.2)	601.8	(30.5)	421.8	(7.0)
Europe	184.5	(11.5)	160.5	(15.6)	90.5	(9.1)
U.S.A.	272.1	(35.0)	203.2	(30.4)	109.8	(11.8)
Canada	105.1	(16.2)	78.4	(0.2)	36.4	(0.5)
Australia	53.6	(6.7)	40.9	(9.4)	35.8	(9.1)
Other overseas areas	141.0	(17.0)	116.7	(1.2)	71.4	(1.5)
Reinsurance	36.9	(22.0)	69.2	(33.4)	43.0	(28.4)
Marine and Aviation (worldwide)	144.2	(7.1)	119.8	(5.6)	76.1	—
	1,606.7	(198.7)	1,390.5	(126.3)	884.8	(67.4)

* Separate 1983 figures for the two groups combined for comparison purposes only.

GROUP ACCOUNTS — CONSOLIDATION OF PHOENIX

The Phoenix's results for 1984 reflect certain changes made to conform with Sun Alliance accounting policies. On this basis Phoenix incurred a net loss of £4.6m for the 12 months period prior to acquisition compared with a reported estimated net profit of £4.6m for the 6 months ended 30th June, 1984.

The Group results for the year include an exceptional post-acquisition profit of £15.1m arising from the termination of the Phoenix's facilities on its withdrawal from the Continental Corporation's U.S.A. pool.

Including this exceptional U.S.A. credit the consolidated pre-tax profit of Phoenix for 1984 amounted to £21.3m, after charging taxation and minority interests its net profit was £12.6m.

GROUP UNDERWRITING RESULTS

General business premium income increased by 15.5% in sterling terms. After adjustment for the effect of changes in exchange rates the increase was 7.4%.

At home, property results were seriously affected by heavy fire losses, increased subsidence claims and the severe weather early in the year, motor experience was also highly satisfactory and there was a significant increase in claims frequency.

In Europe, better results were achieved in Belgium, Denmark and Germany but in France and Holland there were again increased losses.

The poor results in the U.S.A. reflected market conditions and commercial lines were especially unprofitable.

In Canada, increasingly adverse underwriting conditions resulted in heavy losses in most classes; changes in legislation affecting bodily injury claims also contributed to a severe deterioration in the automobile account.

The above statement is a summary of the year's results. The full Report and Accounts, which contain an unaudited Report of the Auditors, will be posted to shareholders on 26th April, 1985 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting.

3rd April, 1985.

SUN ALLIANCE AND LONDON INSURANCE plc

سكرا من الاموال

Melville and a dangerous alien

Clancy Sigal on C. L. R. James's fruitful obsession with Ahab and Moby Dick



Mariners, Renegades and Castaways: The Story of Herman and the World We Live In, by C. L. R. James (Alison and Busby, £5.95 paper, £8.95 cloth). Redburn, White-Jacket, Moby Dick, by Herman Melville (Cambridge, £17.50). Typeset, Omoio, Mardi, by Herman Melville (Cambridge, £17.50).

THIS is one of the most extraordinary and provocative literary essays I have read. It is a Marxist interpretation of Melville's Moby Dick that almost transcends Marxist dogma and becomes as exciting as the original novel. It is a sometimes wrong-headed, vital study, foaming with shrewdness and anger. And it puts Melville where he belongs, centre stage as a meticulous, potentially revolutionary analyst of nineteenth century American mercantile capitalism and prophet, in the character of the shipmaster Ahab, of "the totalitarian type itself".

In other words, C. L. R. James has a theory, an obsession, about Moby Dick — in itself hardly unusual for either James or this much-prodded book. What is unusual is that whether he is right or wrong as a literary critic, James brings the novel back to full life with tremendous panache.

Even more extraordinary, James wrote this essay in 1952 while imprisoned on Ellis Island as a "dangerous alien" during the McCarthy purges. His final chapters, where James discusses how his interpretation of Melville was heavily influenced by his fellow prisoners, including the guards, are fascinating. In both they say, instructive to any young critic who really wants to understand the relationship of life to art in a political context.

The luck of Melville and U.S. literary history buds doubly enhanced by the almost coincident publication here, courtesy of the Cambridge University Press, of two finely set and bound Melville volumes in the excellent Library of America series which include most of the material James discusses — Moby Dick, Redburn, White-Jacket, Typeset, Omoio and Mardi. These Library of America editions are beautifully printed and handy to use.

C. L. R. James makes bold claims for Melville's Ahab — nothing less than that he personifies, in his Yankee-foreman individualism, "the living madness of the age in which we live". In his near-insane pursuit of the White Whale, Ahab is a "deadly menace" precisely because "he lives entirely in abstraction". To James, Ahab is "the most dangerous and destructive social type that has ever appeared" in our literature because of his "unreconciled industrial civilisation with what that very civilisation is doing to him as a human being".

The fatal flaw in Ahab's misery is his inability to have any real relationship with the crew. To Ahab (a sort of pre-Hitler) the sailors are "manufactured men" whose permanent condition is sordidness, and who need lifting out of themselves by Ahab willing them to his purpose of capturing and killing Moby Dick, even though some or most of the men are dubious of his fanatic mission.

It was Melville's genius not only to perceive Ahab's very modern, very Freudian, very Ishmael's ambiguous character. James's agitational passion overflows with contempt for Ishmael who, in our own time, "exists in every city block". Ishmael, the classic neurotic, today does not go to sea. Instead, he joins the working-class or revolutionary movement. "But it isn't

that he likes workers," James notes. "It is that he hates authority and responsibility of any kind."

Ishmael is an intellectual Ahab, functioning from alienation and terror. "Thus (Ahab) the totalitarian personality devoid of human feeling and restraint, no longer the master, but the instrument of his purpose, embodies in action the theoretical conclusions of the disoriented intellectual."

Those who have experienced C. L. R. James's personality of work know they have to take his dogmatism along with his brilliant flashes of insight. They are part of the same great soul. Such is the visionary power and cogency of his argument that, when he steps across the line from subtle intuition to hackneyed prejudice, a sympathetic reader may be compelled to go over the edge with him, much as Ahab's crew is hypnotised into their own self-destruction by their captain's sledgehammered James really despises a large part of today's intelligentsia. His remarkable, deeply felt discussion of Melville's "incestuous desire" for old-fashioned egg-head bashing, James cannot bear the current intellectual "Freudian" preoccupations. "Incestuous desire" — father-complex, mother-fixation — which is strictly an intellectual disease. In a wonderful metaphor, he lashes out: "The bourgeoisie's couch is the favourite resting place of many Pierres, as the masthead was for Ishmael."

One reason why James lavishes such respect on Melville — regarding him as Shakespeare's equal — is that the nineteenth century American objectifies the problems of modern civilisation. "He does not go digging into his own feelings and weeping and wallowing about them in the modern manner." Go get 'em, C.L.R.!



Peter Redgrove

Gavin Ewart

Sad, but beautiful

Martin Dodsworth reviews new poetry

Elegies, by Douglas Dunn (Faber, 54p). *Narcissus*, by Arthur Boyd and Peter Porter (Secker, 52p). *The Man Named East*, by Peter Redgrove (Routledge, £4.95). *The Young Pobble's Guide to his Toes*, by Gavin Ewart (Routledge, £3.95). *Everything Must Go*, by Jonathan Price (Secker, £5.95). *A Quiet Gathering*, by David Scott (Bloodaxe, £4.95).

DOUGLAS DUNN'S new book is dedicated to the memory of his wife, Lesley, who died four years ago of cancer; she was still in her thirties. Although his *Elegies* are inevitably painful reading, pain is not the predominant sensation to which they give rise. You feel instead wonder at the richness of tone which the poet achieves:

Sad? Yes. But it was beautiful also. There was a silliness in the world. Walking his dog by the low walls and mud-pier.

There was an anonymity in words and music.

The poems team with particular — the diagnosing doctor's wedding-ring, the mobile whose birds the poet set in motion for his wife, the song (rice and lemon) she ate on her last night — but they go beyond their own particularity into "anonymity".

The contrast with Tennyson, mourning Arthur Hallam, could not be stronger. Tennyson's great poems luxuriate in a grief they cannot diminish; Dunn, in defining his grief, directs it away from himself, to the old married life and its sharer, but also to the present — sad? yes, but beautiful also — which she has bequeathed him. "Such love that lingers on the fields of life!"

These elegies are not uniformly simple and direct, but uniformly successful. Two friends showed Lesley Dunn their pictures: "Dying, she thumbed down some, nodded at others" — the example gives a critic heart. It is the unelaborated gestures, like that "thumbed down some," that I found most moving.

Dunn can manage a more sumptuous diction to great effect, as when he describes a painting by Gwen John: "I am touch and sense, brushed womanly into this eloquence" and there is much sensibility in his use of Auden and Larkin, but Lesley Dunn's advice makes the poems that ring true and she rings true in them: "Write out of me, not out of what you read."

This outstanding book contrasts poignantly and pointedly with Peter Porter's signed limited edition, *Narcissus*, who fell in love with his own reflection, could never say, with Dunn, "We go beyond ourselves, beyond our deaths"; he inhabits a world of frightening self-enclosure, in which "these colours / are a playback of my eye," he says of himself "I have a pol-

ished surface / in place of love." He is a monster, and he is ourselves, the poet seems to say.

This is an uncomfortable book, appropriately brilliant, oblique and evasive, and the attempt to exorcise the spirit of Narcissus ("for all of us, / His memory is forgivable") does not quite have the necessary force: there, book-remains a nightmare. Arthur Boyd's illustrations are nasty and, unlike the poems, superficial.

Peter Redgrove reposes more confidently in the psyche. The *Man Named East* is very much what his readers have come to expect, a fountain of archetypal fancy playing over the surface of things and elucidating a vibrant life within them — "the forest like a vast moor / Settling its winnowing / The clouds the accumulated sails / Of the invisible wind-boats." Delightful confident metaphor is the point of these poems, which like to dabble with alchemy and magic thoughts of strange passages between this world and another.

How serious is it all? That is a question asked about Yeats, too. If in both poets there is a bit of nonsense, then it helps that both seem to know it too. It doesn't matter.

Alchemies: to turn something which appears worthless into a matter of virtue.

At his best, Redgrove's metaphors do indeed transform the everyday world.

And so to the latest instalment of Gavin Ewart, almost as prolific as Redgrove and much less inclined to hint an alchemical dignity. There are essentially throw-away poems, light verse on acceptable liberal commonplace — "The broken, anti-war, and sexual repression (and rather sexist in this last department). It's mostly ersatz Bet-jeman, which is a pity, given that there are still a few poems that no one but Ewart could write, and for them, I suppose you had better read *The Young Pobble's Guide to his Toes*:

With each new book the old poet thinks: Will this be the last?

Sadly, *Everything Must Go* is Jonathan Price's first book, and also his last. He died week or so ago. The tally is slightly more than 30 poems of a very English kind, suspicious of emotion but not quite able to fend it off, hardly in love with life but cold-eyed toward death:

Put down the knife. No need to cut your wrist and watch your life Ebbing away.

There is very little in this book that is not genuine. You could say the same of David Scott's *A Quiet Gathering*, but this is a far more compelling book — fragments of a life enjoyed, resolutely kept to scale in verse so free it almost flies away: rather nourishing, too.

Another surprise

by Fred Halliday

SHAH OF SHAHS, by Ryszard Kapucinski (Quartet, £9.95).

KAPUCINSKI is an astute, sardonic but not wholly pessimistic observer of revolutions. Towards the end of this brilliant memoir of the Shah, he reveals that this was the twenty-seventh revolution he had followed. And he tells us that one of the sharpest differences between coups and revolts on the one hand, and revolutions on the other, is that revolutions come at surprise. They surprise the arrogant in power, whose theatre of oppression is so suddenly ended, and they surprise those who at once ally their confidence and ability to rise up.

Kapucinski cannot, however, leave the story there: for revolutions continue to surprise their participants by the disappointments, the harsh outbursts of rage and the ensuing intra-revolutionary fights that succeed the departure of the old regime. His story here ends with the impotence and despair of the secular and liberal opponents of the Shah, and of a volatile but ineffective Bani-Sadr pitting against a calm, reserved Behabadi.

Kapucinski's account of the Iranian revolution inevitably invites comparison with his account of the Ethiopian, in the *Embaras*. In both there is the deliberate evocation of the atmosphere of decay, outburst and post-revolutionary chaos, and glimpses of the myths and turns of phrase of an old, wise, but bewildered world.

Yet this is to some extent a less satisfying book than *The Emperor*: the force of the latter lay in its account of life within the court, as the system crumbled. Here there is little of that unique inside observation; too many of the stories and anecdotes have been told before; and the Pahlavi dynasty, a perennial regime, has none of the attraction of the tradition-encrusted Solomonic.

Kapucinski makes the point of stressing his sense of being an outsider in the harsh urban landscape of Tehran, the hotel rooms, the evasive interlocutors obviously get to him. He tells in grisly detail of the crimes of Savak. He is there when the Islamic execution squads start their work.

He buys a little too much of the current fashions about the incoherently revolutionary character of Shiam, but when we meet Gholam, the man who specialised in pulling down statues of the Shah and his family on the various occasions when this has been possible, then we are really in Iran. It is a country where sudden reversals of fate, and tall stories, abound.

THIRTEEN years on, Julian Symons has revised his indispensable account of the life and times of the crime story. *Black Mass* (Viking, £10.95). History, however, is part of it. The work of such new recruits to the suspect form as P. D. James, Ruth Rendell and George V. Higgins is evaluated and that older hands like Ross Macdonald freshly considered.

Symons is the modern crime novel's most articulate counsel for the defence. In a violent world, he argues, it can tell us something about the best way of living peacefully, and in the process, cross the borderline between entertainment and literature. M.C.

Assart, firebote, purpresture

by Peter Vansittart

Forests of Britain, by Thomas Hinde (Gollancz, £10.95).

A ROTHSCHILD once remarked that no garden, however humble, should lack more than 2½ acres of rough wood. This has not been strictly observed. The retreat of the ice, around BC3300, in Britain, was certainly followed by rough woodland, sixty to seventy different trees, but since Neolithic times these have been continually maltreated by fire, axe, plough, grazing animals.

Not all felling was wasteful. By BC500 forests could be deliberately managed and much was preserved. The Saxon Andredeswald, centre of the "Weald" iron industry, was still 120 miles long. Nevertheless, with Celtic, Roman, Teutonic and Norman population increase, the strain on rough woodlands severely increased and, by the mid-thirteenth century,

these had virtually disappeared in England, replaced by more ordered plantations, parks, estates.

Kings valued forests, as much for food, fuel, building, revenues, as for sport, particularly after Henry II., though by the fourteenth century national taxation was outbidding forest rents. Trees were always vital in the economy, in the production of tin, iron, glass, planned timber. This too was not axiomatic: ly destructive, Thomas Hinde suggests that charcoal kilns and blastfurnaces relied on planned conservation. Nevertheless, the last five centuries saw steady decline of the later forests, assisted by large-scale enclosing for grain, grazing, mines, ship-building and homes.

The Great Fire imposed a vast demand. Enclosures reduced Waltham Forest from 60,000 acres to 7,000 in nine years. The Agamemnon, a Trafalgar stalwart, needed 2,000 mature New Forest

oaks, with elm and beech for planks. The early nineteenth century absorbed 550,000 tons of oak annually. Lime produced musical instruments; ash, oars; beech, furniture. Lloyd George maintained that lack of timber was more perilous in the Great War than lack of food.

Hinde records that Elizabethan England had perhaps 60 forests. Some more like Feasted, had already gone, others were to become vestigial, yet it is gratifying to find, as "unusually" throughout Britain. He describes the genesis of each forest, its history, composition, productivity, management, social tensions.

Conservationists, opposing agriculturists, were castigated by the eighteenth century Arthur Young as "unusually" the most perfect nuisance that ever blasted the improvement of a country. Very little is omitted, save, in

spite of a passage on Robin Hood, the associations of trees with folk-lore, magic, religion, language.

Splendidly readable, the book is crammed with suggestive facts and tales: bloody poaching affairs, mining monks' noblemen public-spirited, litigious, thieving, the ubiquitous King John and his hunting lodges. Hinde describes the celebrated forest, Windsor, Sherwood, Dean, Etrick, but also, perhaps more enticingly, the smaller, such as Ashridge, Gwdyr, Margam. Twenty-five miles from St Paul's, Writtle state, the Forest of Dean, Dolaucothide has Roman gold workings.

Successive statutes and protests about forest plantation are recorded, the movements of deer, bird, tree, in prodigious research lightly modernised. The book is a land-tenure in return for wolf-hunting, the last wolf perishing in the mid-seventeenth century. Our forests

hold 12 varieties of bat, Snowdonian trees harbour more and rarer mammals than any English forests, including feral cats, wild goats, pine martens, red squirrels, and modern civilisation. He does not go digging into his own feelings and weeping and wallowing about them in the modern manner." Go get 'em, C.L.R.!

The Hereditary Warden of Savernake is 30th in direct line from Richard Esturmy, appointed by the Conqueror, whose alleged despoiling of countryside for the New Forest lacks substantial evidence. The often revised Forestry Commission is sympathetically examined. There is a fine index, and useful glossary of forest terms.

Assart, Pannage, Firebote, Purpresture, Stint, and the like, in this unusual, pleasantly illustrated slant on British history: social, natural, biological.

Fighting, fretting and striving

by David Pirie

Dorothy Wordsworth, by Robert Gittings and Jo Manton (Oxford, £12.50). *Letters of Dorothy Wordsworth*, A selection, ed. Alan G. Hill, (Oxford, £9.95).

WHEN she was just six Dorothy Wordsworth had to cope not only with her mother's death but also with exile from the family home. Sent off to live with distant relatives, she did not get the chance of again sharing a home with brother William until she was twenty-two.

He was then just back from revolutionary Paris where he had probably met Mary Wollstonecraft. Certainly, when *Memoirs of the Author... of the Rights of Woman* was published, Dorothy immediately obtained a copy. But her latest biographers, Rob-

ert Gittings and Jo Manton, do not mention such contemporary feminism. For them, the adolescent Dorothy's interest in hair-styles, hats and high heels proves that she was "a thoroughly normal young woman." They see her as she deceives her uncle to meet her disreputable, left-wing brother as "entering upon her own Revolution. Characteristically, it would be domestic in scale, feminine, scrupulous to hurt no one."

Whatever is meant by "feminine" here the authors certainly do not mean to credit Dorothy with being sexual. "There is no sign that she ever aroused or experienced physical desire," they blandly remark, "nor that she ever felt this as a loss."

The incest theory (which the gossips of Gtremore were advancing from the outset)

can be dismissed, but Dorothy's feelings for Coleridge are harder to gauge. When one of his visits had just ended and Dorothy was in tears, William accused her of "nervous blubbering." But in her journal she insisted "It is not so. O! how many, many reasons have I."

Such uses of "I" in the Journals are rare. Far more often, her prose is content to be the impersonally observant eye noting the brilliant images which William will re-deploy in his verse. "All wishes of her own... merged in the wider purpose of ministering to him and... his poetic powers," writes Alan Hill, introducing his welcome selection of the letters.

But what of Dorothy's own poetic powers? She seems to have guessed that her creativity would become invisible through being diffused

into other people's work. In one of her poems what survives briefly as an autonomous "floating island" ends up "Buried beneath the glittering lake; / Yet the lost fragments of her verse, / Mary reported in 1836 that the otherwise incoherent Dorothy "amuses herself by pouring out verses — as by inspiration."

Dorothy's is a grippingly strange tale, possibly best glimpsed through her own words. Alan Hill's intelligently varied selection ends movingly with the sixty-eight-year-old Dorothy's short letter to her niece. After listing the local deaths she continues: "and I have fought and fretted and striven — and am here beside the fire... the labourer with its naked seed-pods shivers before my window and the pine-trees rock from their base."

Significantly perhaps, the dementia which made her last 20 years such a nightmare released her from her inhibitions about her own verse. Mary reported in 1836 that the otherwise incoherent Dorothy "amuses herself by pouring out verses — as by inspiration."

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David Frost

Morgan made tour manager

RUGBY UNION

Derek Morgan, the current chairman of selectors, will be manager of England's seven-match tour of New Zealand, starting next month, and he will have two coaches with him, Martin Green, of Moseley, the Midlands, and Brian Ashton, of the England Colts.

Morgan managed the England team in Romania in 1978 and the England team in Argentina in 1981. He was also team manager of England in South Africa last year.

Green and Ashton are newcomers as far as the senior England side is concerned. They have been called upon because the current England coach, Richard Greenwood, is not available for New Zealand.

Green coached the Midlands to their victory over the All Blacks at Leicester last season, and he will be in overall charge of the coaching in New Zealand. He will concentrate on the forwards while Ashton,

a former Orrell, Fylde, and Lancashire scrum-half, will look after the backs. Neither Green nor Ashton has represented England as a player. Green captained Cambridge University in 1967 from loose forward, and Ashton went on England's tour of Australia in 1975 but had to return home early because his wife had a miscarriage.

Green was to have coached the England Under-23 side in Spain last year but could not get leave of absence from his teaching job. Ashton, a PE teacher, has attended England squad sessions this season to help Greenwood with the coaching of the backs.

It is unusual for a touring side to take two coaches, but the Wallabies in Britain earlier this season had Alec Evans as assistant to Alan Jones.

The England team will also be accompanied by a physiotherapist, Alan Bell from West Hartlepool. The England party will be announced on April 11 and fly out of Gatwick on May 12, returning four weeks later. Two Tests against the All Blacks are to be played, at Christchurch on June 1 and at Wellington on June 8.



NEW ZEALAND BOUND... Derek Morgan (left) and Martin Green

Lange 'No' to SA visas

New Zealand will not issue visas to the South African Springboks because it "will not play sport with apartheid," Prime Minister David Lange said in Nairobi yesterday.

But despite his government's adherence to South Africa's racial separation laws, New Zealand could not order its rugby union to call off a proposed tour of South Africa later this year, Lange said.

In a joint communiqué issued yesterday, New Zealand and Kenya appealed to the world community to "make a concerted effort to force South Africa to abolish the apartheid system."

Last week the New Zealand Rugby Union postponed until April 17 a decision on whether to go ahead with the tour. Lange denied this move was taken to spare him embarrassment during talks with African leaders. He said the Rugby Union, on the contrary, wanted to embarrass him because of his known opposition to apartheid.

"Our sports policy causes the most vigorous, vehement squabbling in South Africa you can possibly imagine. It gets to the heart of their exalted, elitist, white, supremacist existence," he said.

Baa-Baas lead the way west

EASTER has always been a time for clubs to go on tour and, as ever, the Barbarians lead the way by taking a party largely composed of internationals to play Penarth tomorrow, Cardiff on Saturday, and Swansea on Monday.

The number of clubs visiting Devon and Cornwall seems to have declined in recent years, no doubt because of the cost, but Waps this year play at Camborne tomorrow, Penance on Saturday, and Redruth on Monday. Their trip will be more than welcomed in the Duchy, because nowadays few London clubs can afford to travel so far, and Cornish clubs cannot raise the cash to travel up country.

London Welsh traditionally travel at Easter to the land of their fathers. Preparing themselves for the final of the John Player Cup, they are due at Aberystwyth on Saturday and Newport on Monday. They will be joined in South Wales by, among others, Moseley, and Northampton.

London will be almost deserted by their own big clubs, but two clubs from the North, Broughton Park and West Hartlepool, will be in town. Park play Saracens tomorrow and Metropolitan Police on Saturday, while West Hartlepool are at Blackheath tomorrow and then travel to play Bath on Monday.

Under-21 rugby comes into its own on Saturday and Sunday when the fourth annual Guinness 15-a-side festival takes place on the grounds of London Irish at Sunbury. Teams have entered from Ireland and Scotland as well as from different parts of England.

Easter is also a time for school internationals, and the England 15-a-side Schools, whose only previous match this season was against the New Zealanders at Twickenham, open their regular campaign by playing French Schools at Torquay next Tuesday afternoon. They then meet Scotland Schools at Fylde on Saturday week.

The Colts county final, between Lancashire and Devon, takes place at Fylde this Saturday, and Services rugby reaches its climax on Saturday with the match between the Navy and the RAF at Twickenham. The seven seasons also gets underway this weekend in Scotland with the holding of the Gala tournament.

David Frost



COACH PARTY: Dan Topolski (left) and Neil Campbell, preparing for the finishing spurt.

Christopher Dodd

Cambridge scent victory

ROWING

IT HAS been clear for some time that the crews for Saturday's race (2.45) are both good and evenly matched. But what of the coaching teams? Winning sequences in the Boat Race tend to tell the winning side into the security of a well-proven system, while driving the losers to ever-more panic and rethinking until they come first again.

At the time of the guide, Dan Topolski, are on that cliff edge right now, and Cambridge have continued during the last three years and crowned it with an act of showmanship which hitherto would have looked like a Topolskism. They imported Canada's top coach, Neil Campbell, now sharing the finishing push with their chief coach, Alan Inns.

To Inns' unshakable knowledge and years of right-arming for notable British coaches, Campbell brings three heady ingredients. His eight won the Olympic title; he is master of the motorcyclist's and before the after-eight twinkle of his bright blue eyes is a coach's cutting edge as clear and sharp as a diamond.

If we see a superbly fluent Light Blue crew on Saturday, though, it would be a mistake to put it all down to Campbell. The feeling that something was happening in the Fens came to the Cambridge crew before Campbell's first stint of coaching. It was detectable in the boat, it was detectable in Inns, who this season has smoked his cheroots because he is relaxed, not because he is trying to relax and pre-

pare for Saturday's Boat Race. After 14 minutes of a four-minute piece from Harrods the crews clashed when Henrietta Shaw took Vesta's water. Cambridge went off at 39 and dropped their rate to 34, going clear in 45 seconds. Vesta stopped after two minutes, but after the restart Cambridge took 14 lengths in a fraction over two minutes.

vent his taciturnity showing. It was discernible, though admitted cautiously, to the other coaches, Mark Bathurst and Dick Lester, and to Donald Leggett, who moved the international John Pritchard to the stroke seat, with Inns's approval. The move came after the feeling. It was felt that Pritchard set the stroke from

the Six seat, so he might as well set from the Stroke seat. It could turn out to be the fulcrum on which this Boat Race purchases.

Oxford had a job on their hands when they arrived at Putney. The fitness of Mike Spracklen, the freshness of the Nottingham coach, Mark Lees, who joined the coaching team for the first time, the course in rough stuff under Steve Royle produced plenty of power and fitness but few rounded corners or fights of speed.

That is what Topolski has been working on, with mixed results. All the Oxford coaches coached at the Olympics. Spracklen, matching Campbell in producing a gold medal for the British Four. Their individual and collected talents are immense, their baton-changing smooth, but they and their crew can certainly feel hot breath.

David Irvine in Monte Carlo

US look to an improved Arias

TENNIS

In 1983, when Jimmy Arias became the youngest player to win the Italian title since Bjorn Borg, it seemed that the Americans had at last produced a clay court player of world class.

But yesterday the 20-year-old looked vulnerable and tentative as he lost 7-6, 6-4 to West Germany's Michael Westphal in the Monte Carlo Open.

In August the US take on the West German in Hamburg, Westphal's home town, for a place in the Davis Cup semi-final. With John McEnroe still in dispute with his Association over the signing of a declaration to observe a strict code of conduct, Arias should be the main candidate to lead the American challenge.

Yesterday's defeat, however, was his fifth in nine matches this year and his lack of confidence was painfully evident. Not that he admitted playing badly. "I beat Westphal in the Olympics when I was playing much worse than I am now," he said. "But I'd never seen him volley before. Today, no matter what, he was able to hit winners."

Arias's next appearance in Europe marks his return to Rome, when he went out last May to Claudio Panatta, after leading 5-3, in the final set. He needs a good performance there and in Paris to convince the Americans that his rehabilitation has begun.

"I'm happier with form now," he said. My forehand is back to normal and it is

only a matter of time before things start to go my way."

Considering the only way Arias has been going recently is down — from fifth in the world rankings to 25th — it is a claim Arthur Ashe, the US captain, must hope will be realised.

Even if the Americans win in Hamburg, they are likely to be away on clay again against the Czechs in the semi-finals. Westphal's colleague, 17-year-old Boris Becker, showed little or no spark in his match with Jose Luis Clerc and lost 6-4, 6-3. Later he revealed that he had felt sick and had been running a temperature. On a day that offered a tempting foretaste of high summer, where the great clay-court battles will be fought, Guillermo Vilas, the forgotten man of world tennis, kept the defending champion Henrik Sundstrom on court for three hours before going out 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Vilas led in both the second and third sets but in the end lost through lack of stamina. Sundstrom now plays Westphal for a place in Saturday's semi-final.

Despite having little time to acclimatise after winning on cement at Fort Myers on Sunday, top seed Ivan Lendl survived a testing workout to beat an American qualifier, Lawson Duncan, by 6-4, 6-4. Next week Lendl goes back indoors for the WCT finals in Dallas and made little attempt to hide his irritation at having to return to Europe for another tournament. Should he complete the tour it would be a remarkable achievement.

Richard Eaton in Gothenburg

Bellinger's problems

TABLE TENNIS

Lisa Bellinger, England's world championships star of the last few days, will today find herself scratching around with the rabbits and tomorrow wondering what further tricks the future has in store for her.

Bellinger beat five European ranked players in her nine wins out of 14 matches but now has the comedown of being required to play three qualifying rounds proper.

That is because her recent improvement, which included becoming national champion at the age of 18 last month, mostly came after the World Championships in Tokyo, at which point she was considered only to be England's fourth best player.

Further difficulties may be in store because tomorrow sees the International Federation congress meet to discuss amongst other proposals, whether rubbers on each side of a bat should be identical, thus making illegal the combination bat that has been England's stock in trade for

several years and from which so many leading English players have profited.

But then Bellinger has learned to count no chickens. Two years ago in Tokyo she saw the ITTF bring in the two colour rule condemning all combination bat players to a difficult adjustment period, and some to extinction. Tomorrow the voting may be close.

All this may further affect England's other combination bat player, Carl Prean, winner of 15 out of 19 in Tokyo, subsequently dropped by England and now regenerated with 12 wins out of 20.

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GOLF

Putting cash back

The Golf Foundation is to lose the backing of Aer Lingus for the National Schools team championship which has been held since 1972. "This year's International Flight at Ballybunion in May will be the last under the Aer Lingus sponsorship," said Lesley Atwood, Director of the Foundation yesterday. "We aim to take it on ourselves."

Because of this additional expense for the Foundation, Miss Atwood was delighted by news of more than £2,000 in prize money for the British Airways National Club team Championship.

The Golf Foundation could also receive more than £26,000 from the Golf World Mentzerdorff Kummel National Putting Championship, which announced yesterday. Open to amateurs, professionals, men women or juniors the tournament grand final will be at The Belfry on July 13.

David Davies reports from North Carolina

Tax threat to US tour

The US Government is about to bring in a regulation that will effectively prevent European professionals from playing full time on the American golf tour. Starting in 1986, they are to limit the number of days a golf professional can spend in America to 120, which works out at 17 tournaments per year.

As the full tour consists of 45 events, this is a drastic limitation and will, according to Ken Brown, mean that if he is not actually impossible for him. It will also affect the European Number One, Bernhard Langer who, like Brown, has declared his intention of playing most of his golf in the US. To a slightly lesser extent, Nick Faldo and Sandy Lyle will also be affected.

The US authorities are proposing to tax players on their worldwide income if they stay in America for longer than the new limit and as Lyle says, "If I'm taxed in the US and Britain, there'll be nothing left. This could be a very big problem."

There would be a further factor, adding pressure to the Europeans. They have to make approximately \$50,000 per year to retain their tour cards, so that in only 17 tournaments represents a very high striking rate indeed.

Faldo foresaw more problems. "If you want to take a week off, you would not be able to do it in America. I suppose if you were in the

north you could slip across to Canada or in the south down to Mexico, although it might be better to try and pick up a few exhibition matches."

Brown, Faldo and Lyle were practising for the Greater Greensboro Open in North Carolina. Brown had an excellent week in the tournament players' Championship without quite getting the results his confidence has improved and he was prepared to predict victory here this week if he could match his putting with his play through the green.

Both Faldo and Lyle missed the cut in Jacksonville and Lyle is now trying out his sixth driver of the year. He has an old favourite brought out to him last week, but it did not deliver the required length. Lyle admits that what he needs most is a little confidence, particularly on the greens and this week could help. The course is long, comparatively open with greens a little slower than in recent weeks.



FALDO: forced off US tour?

Pitcher of perfection takes aim



AMERICAN DIARY

W. J. Weatherby

THE START OF the baseball season is just as evocative for Americans as the beginning of the cricket season is for the English. Lovers of both sports, in fact, share many of the same memories. The sound of bat and ball making contact on which ever side of the Atlantic, conjures up the magic of past summers. This year the warm weather has begun prematurely in the United States, so the official start of baseball on Monday seems almost overdue.

After basketball worries concerning Bernard King,

the great captain of the New York Knicks whose injured right knee has retired him until next season, it is refreshing to worry instead about the pitching of Tom Seaver's right arm. At 20, Seaver has proved himself a phenomenal pitcher for the New York Mets—he is baseball's equivalent of a potentially great fast bowler.

Much of the interest of the new baseball season will depend on whether Gooden's powerful right arm will stand up to the pressure of a long summer. History shows that of three other great pitchers who began as rookies at his age, two developed serious arm trouble and retired early. One was gone by the age of 26, the other lasted until 29. But Gooden fans take comfort from the case of Bob Feller, who joined the Cleveland Indians in 1936 when he was a mere 17-year-old schoolboy and went on to pitch until he was 37.

The Mets' manager is taking no chances, however, and he has announced that Gooden's right arm will regularly have four days' rest this season instead of the usual three.

DRUGS HAVE affected the careers of several leading

American boxers, even upsetting some recent world title fights. One of boxing's most honest addicts is Tyrrell Biggs, the Olympic heavyweight champion, who has explained that cocaine and alcohol were to blame for his disappointing pro start last year.

After being booed during his last fight at Madison Square Garden, the 6ft 5in 220 pounder from Philadelphia disappeared into a California rehabilitation centre. He is now said to be free of his addictions and is returning to the ring on April 20. This comeback fight should show whether his addiction was really responsible for his loss. Ineffective performance as a pro.

COCAINE WAS ALSO behind the basketball scandal involving members of the Tulane University team in New Orleans. Cocaine was allegedly used to bribe several players who were apparently persuaded to change the outcome of recent games by deliberate mistakes.

The dividing line between pro and amateur in American sports is often invisible, but never more so than where professional gamblers are concerned. To try to prevent such bribery, many bas-

ketball coaches are limiting access to their players and are holding thorough inquiries into games with too many missed shots and failed passes.

The Tulane scandal, however, was overshadowed this week by Patrick Ewing's last game in college basketball. Although not on the winning side for once because he was cleverly boxed in by a specially trained group of opponents, the outstanding player of the year scored a respectable 14 points for Georgetown as they were unexpectedly beaten 66-64 by Villanova in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship.

Ewing, who has dominated college basketball as a centre for four years, came off at the end of the match looking slightly bewildered that he wasn't ending with yet another match-winning performance. He told the huge crowd: "We may not have won the ball game, but I think we're still number one." That certainly applies to Ewing himself, because many basketball experts predict that once he joins the pro ranks — and every team in the country yearns for him — he will become basketball's most influential player of this generation.

SKIING

John Samuel Klammer's TV eye

QED ON BBC1 last night was an interesting if necessarily abbreviated inquiry into the future of technology and athletics that goes into downhill ski racing.

Wind tunnels, electronic testing apparatus, base wax chemistry, snow structure, racer suit materials were all explored with the enthusiasm of a physics teacher researching for a class of bright pupils.

At the heart of it, though, was a human being and he dominated the 50 minutes if not to the exclusion of his subject matter then to its advantage as a tale of major effort and ultimate failure.

Franz Klammer was the Scot of this particular expedition. The producer, Sophy Robinson, chose him because of his wide appeal. "So many have heard of him," we saw the 31-year-old Klammer entering a new season on the glaciers of Hintertux, that powerful body wired for the stresses of 80 mph downhill. Could it survive one more season? Was it capable of one more world title?

As coach Koni Ruppacher walkie-talkied bad news of snow conditions for the season's first downhill Klammer's face down below was a picture. "Danke... Thank you for nothing. You imagined a Luftwaffe pilot ordered to make a sweep of the Normandy landings."

When he broke away from the Austrian team to attend the Las Vegas trade show rather than ski the final downhill at Panorama, Canada, those of us on site were sad. Klammer deserved an uncommercial farewell. This programme helped say it.

After Easter he is off racing an Alfa Romeo GT on a West German circuit. He is marketing his own clothes and equipment with Vienna associates. If a pro tour gets off the ground he expects to be involved. The question is answered.

SWIMMING

Sarah eyes record book

The ASA National Short-Course Championships, the first sponsored by Hewlett-Packard, will be held at Sharnston Pool, Manchester, over four days, starting tomorrow morning with the first of Sarah Harding's 10 events, the 400-metre freestyle.

She becomes 16 on the day after the championships finish, so this is the last meeting in which she has a chance of breaking national junior records.

The Sharnston Pool has been shortened from 36½ yards to 25 metres by means of a boom, which gives Harding the chance of a few further mentions in the record book.

The presence of the British selectors should give swimmers additional incentive, for though the British team for the international with Sweden at Blackpool the following weekend has been picked, those chosen will need to show their fitness.

Brian Crowther



styled to fit you - naturally

● Racing, page 25

